The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,239.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
——— including postage		72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town		28	0
——— including postage		38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town		16	0
——— including postage		21	0
For one month, delivered in Town		6	0
——— including postage		7	12
Single Copy for Cash		0	4
Back Numbers		0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

	Rs.	
Ten lines and under	4	0
Repetition	2	0
First insertion, each line	0	6
Second insertion	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CARGILL—February 1st, at Seepore, Howrah, the wife of Mr. David Cargill, District Superintendent of Police, Roy Bareilly, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWNE—January 14th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, C. H. Browne, Esq., aged 27 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Inter-hanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 26th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		26
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	*
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	†
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	5
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	5
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	6

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. Lewis, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.	Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry "	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Veravul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL," 965 tons register, John Thomson, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO KURRACHEE.

A 1 Ship "MORNING STAR," Captain Tavanor, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Apollo Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," Knight, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.......... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class.......... £45 }
Second Class.......... £25 } "

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Kurrachee on THURSDAY the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.......... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.......... " 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class.......... " 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "RENOWN, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 16th instant. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Taylor.

2nd February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1863.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class French Bark "FERNANDES," has engaged two-thirds of her Cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Agents, Ship *Fernandes.*

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADARN CASTLE," 989.26 tons Register, built in 1833 at Sunderland, England, classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 19th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Norval*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Norval.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain Peytz will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

PASSENGERS per S. S. "MELBOURNE" are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY morning, 10th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, dated the 16th of May 1865, the undermentioned thirty-two SHARES in this Company were absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company:—

Nos. 35, 49, 59, 60, 70, 84, 85, 116, 117, 151, 174, 186, 219, 221, 251, 273, 288, 296, 297, 312, 341, 349, 351, 361, 395, 396, 434, 442, 445, 453, 471, 473.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th February 1866.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. Willy, No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, will be punctually attended to.

Terms.			Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month			30	0	0
One Lesson per week,	ditto	ditto	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties			20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit			7	0	0

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate,

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Registered Office of this Company will be MOVED to the Offices of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., on MONDAY next, the 12th instant.

By order,
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The Annual Report will be presented at this Meeting, and the state of the Society's finances will be discussed.

The attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 2nd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the following works:—

1st. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, of other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land north of the Company's temporary Pier.

2nd. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land south of the Company's temporary Pier.

3rd. For excavating the Hill on the Company's property and loading and discharging the same, the Company finding Railway Plant, Waggons, Engine, &c.

Tenders will be received only in the form which can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, where also may be seen plans and sections, as well as specifications, of the work to be done; and as payments will be made according to actual land reclaimed, the party whose Tender may be accepted will be at liberty to have the sections checked, failing which he will be bound to accept those taken by the Company's Engineer.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बील्डीग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.
Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.
Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.
Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.
A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.
Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.
Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY STEAM TRANSIT CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000 in 300,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of Directors has been formed in London. Prospectuses will be issued shortly.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 40, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

The advantages which this Company will secure, consist in the

DIRECT OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA,

via Brindisi (South of Italy) which port may be reached through France, Belgium, or Germany.

By this route a saving of 656 miles, equal to three days of sea passage, is effected.

It is proposed to reserve a portion of the Shares for distribution in India.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Association, No. 4, Borah Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th February instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 9th December 1865.
2. To consider the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Association.
3. To appoint Liquidators.
4. To consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon.......... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut.......... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

		Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise		5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary	ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—An EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN will leave Bombay for Buranpoor and Budnaira five hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail (due to arrive at Bombay respectively about the 9th and 28th of each month), by which accommodation will be afforded at double the ordinary rates of fare for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

Residents of Bombay desirous of travelling by this Train are requested to intimate to me a day or two before the anticipated arrival of each Mail, that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

The first Train will run on the arrival of the Mail of the 9th instant, and continue to be run after the arrival of each Mail until further orders.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned SHARES, declared forfeited may be revived on payment of Rs. 200 per Share and Interest at 24 per cent per annum before the 15th instant:—Nos. 1 to 48, 50, 61 to 65, 78 to 81, 88, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 128, 131 to 135, 136 to 150, 151 to 155, 183, 202, 207, 208, 211 to 220, 266, 267, 269, 274, 275, 276 to 278, 283, 294, 324, 325, 326, 348, 359, 360, 366, 372 to 375, 398.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 3rd February 1866.

NOTICES.

THOMAS FREDERICK SPENCE is entreated to communicate with his mother. Care of SMITH, BARRY & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months.......... 7 per cent. per annum.
" 4 " .... 9 ditto.
" 12 " .... 9 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's " "
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 " Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 " Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
" " with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, at the Company's premises, Byculla—

1.	A Brougham, in good repair, with a pair of fast, young, sound, black Arabs and Harness	Rs. 2,000
2.	A pony Phaeton, new, very neat, with chestnut Pony and Harness	" 1,000
3.	An English Buggy, with white Arab Horse and Harness	" 1,000
4.	A four-wheeled Dog Cart with Horse	" 1,200
5.	A two wheeled do. with large Persian	" 600
6.	A large Britska on C springs with driving perch	" 1,500
7.	A new English built Buggy	" 1,000
8.	A Mail Dog Cart, by Tod of Madras	" 750
9.	A Pilentum do. do.	" 1,050
10.	A Sociable do. do.	" 800
11.	A self-driving Park Phaeton do.	" 750
12.	A large and handsome Landau	" 2,500
13.	A Curricle	" 300
14.	A small Barouche	" 750
16.	A Mail Phaeton	" 400

HORSES.

19. A superb pair of chestnut Arabs, 14-2.
20. Two high caste Arab Colts.
21. A Flea-bitten grey Arab Charger.
22. Two R. H. A. Chargers, Australian and Arab.
23. A very fast Dog Cart Horse, bay Arab, 14-2.
24. A powerful bay Arab Hunter.
25. A handsome roan chestnut Australian Gelding, acclimatized, good in Harness and Saddle.

Several cheap Hacks and Harness Horses, Arabs, Persians, and Australians.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED) will from the 1st February 1866 and until further notice charge as under:—

	Per day.	Above 5 days and under 14, per diem.	Monthly.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For a Carriage and pair, with Coachman and Syce	12	11	300
" a Shigram and Horse.	7	6	150
" a Brougham and Horse.	7	6	150
" a Hansom Cab and Horse.	7	No Redn.	200
" a Buggy and Horse	6	5	120
" a Dog Cart and Horse	6	5	120
" a Pair of Horses with feed, Coachman and Syce	10	9	230
" a Pair of Horses without feed, Coachman and Syce	7	6	150
" a single Horse with feed and Coachman	5	4	115
" a single Horse without feed and ditto	4	3	70
" Saddle Horse with feed and Syce	5	4	100
" a Phaeton or Brougham.	3/8	3	80
" a Buggy or Dog Cart.	2/8	2	50
" a set of Double Harness.	2	1/8	40
" a set of Single Harness.	1/8	1	25

N. B.—All HORSES and CARRIAGES required by the month must be mentioned at the time the same are engaged, or else the daily rate will be charged.

The day's hire to be considered 10 hours, if detained over that time and under 14 hours, a half day extra hire will be charged; over 14 hours double day.

Special agreement for Horses and Carriages required for long distances with relays of Horses.

Terms—CASH.

All Horses and Carriages must be paid for before leaving the yard.

All applications for Horses and Carriages to be made to the Job Master.

NOTICES.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company, will be held at the Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 10th February next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the year 1864.
2nd. To elect Auditors for the year 1865.
3rd. To elect new Directors, the place of those who retired.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, O. S. & W. Co., 9th January 1866.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED),—ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Directors.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. BALFOUR, C. B., R. A.	MAJOR-GEN. RICHARD HALL.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. M. COGHLAN, K. C. B., R. A.	LIEUT.-COLONEL T. F. HOBDAY.
SIR CLAUDE W. C. DE CRESPIGNY, Bart.	EDWARD MALTBY, Esq. W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq. CHARLES PIFFARD, Esq.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED) is prepared to act as Bankers and Agents, and to furnish every description of Goods and Necessaries to Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and to the Public generally in India, China, Australia, and the Colonies,

Military and Naval Messes supplied with Stores, Wines, Beer, &c.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES having been reserved for Allotment in India and the Colonies, Members of the Services, Civil and Military, and the Public generally are requested to make application to any of the following Branches of the Oriental Bank, from whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained:—

AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONG-KONG, CEYLON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, JAPAN—YOKOHAMA.

GEORGE E. HUDSON, General Manager.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINE. Address "B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A Captain's Lady will take charge of 2 or 3 CHILDREN proceeding to England in her husband's Ship, sailing about 12th instant. Every care and comfort will be guaranteed. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette.*

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Wanted Consignees for W G 1 to 15—15 Boxes CORKS, shipped by John Robertson, per *Hydrabad*, from Glasgow, and consigned to order.

N. B—The above Goods are now being landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 8th Feb. 1866.

BHOPAL WATER WORKS.—WANTED, a thoroughly practical and experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the Bhopal Water Works during their construction and management of them when completed. No one who is not fully conversant with every detail of such works need apply. The highest Testimonials and References will be required. Salary £350 per annum on an engagement of Five Years. House Rent, Free. Address by letter only in the first instance to JAMES HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) at Dadur, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, a commodious and comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 31, well furnished, fit for a family. For Rent apply to the undersigned at Messrs. P. and D. F. CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street.

BOMANJEE KHODADAD BRANEE.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an upperstoried commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding an excellent view all round—lately vacated by Dr. C. Joynt. Rent reasonable. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET (with immediate possession) 3 ROOMS in Medow Street, near the Young Gentlemen's School, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate possession) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up.—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

FOR SALE.

AN Australian Kangeroo DOG and SLUT FOR SALE at the Imperial Hotel, Fort.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.

A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

Two elegant Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

Two self-driving Cab-bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.

One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.

One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.

One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.

22nd January, 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c. &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JENKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Friday Afternoon.

There was nothing doing in the market to day. Back Bays close at 5,900 premium; Elphinstones 115; New Do. 195; Mazagons 1,600; Freres 900; United Victorias 2,625 per share; Bombay Bank shares 53 premium; Commercials 18½ premium; Credit Mobilier 1 per cent. premium: old Financials 2½ discount. Fours, fives and fives and a half Co.'s loan were at 88, 103, and 109½ respectively. Market dull.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 2½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	96¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank. ..	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	...	Asiatic Bank Corp'n	15 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	175	8	Bank of India...	30 p sh
10,45...	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	52 pct pm. ex. div.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	...	Bombay Pres. Bank.	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Bank'g Association	21 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company ..	5 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	20	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	Sterling n S 60 p c nm
300,000	200	2.	......	China Bank ..	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	25	250	10	Commercial Bank..	19 p ct premium.
1,600,000		20	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	50 p ct pm nm
1,000,000	500	50	9	Delhi and London..	50 p ct pm nm
835,000		25	......	East Indian Bank..	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm nm
800,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis.
800,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	3	......	London & Bombay B.	5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ...	75 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	100 p ct pm
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 pct pmnm
....	250	100	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial..	
				Bengal Credit Mob	1 p c premium.
......	......	......	......	Bhattia Financial ..	No quotations.
750,000	300	100	4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor...	7 p ct dis.
800,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	....	Central India Finan	
1,000,000	400	50	....	Elphinstone Finan.	No quotations.
....	....	....	......	Financial Asso of Europe & India.	
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. India and China	
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	....	Grand Finance Co	No quotations.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
3,000,000	1000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	5,900 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	115 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do	195 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	900 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ...	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,600 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning... ..	200 pm.
——	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,625 per share

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations
30,000	2,000	2,000		Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	
85,000	1,300	6,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
160,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
260,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
300,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	
160,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.....	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		21	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock	5 dis
		13	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
600,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co...	No quotations
360,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	
60,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	225 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co	
180,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited. ...	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 88½
" Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 97
" Co.'s " " 1835-36 " " " " 1842-43 " " " " 1854-55	" 89
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 1½ pctp.
Five and a half per cent.	" 109½

PRICE CURRENT, 9th February 1866

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 400 to 405
Dhollera (April and May)..	" 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 405 to 410
Surat and Broach	" 370 to 375
Porebunder...	" 290 to 300
Veerawul	" 290 to 320
Khandeish (New)	" 390 to 395
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 435 to 440
Dhollera (April and May)... ...	" 430 to 435
Oomrawattee (March and April) ...	" 400 to 410
Ditto (now ready)	" 405 to 410
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 9.

Galloway, Captain J., 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Tapp, Brigadier General T., Staff, on duty, from Mandavie.

Bell, Colonel W. H. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Guzerat.

Bannister, Lieutenant G., 24th Regiment N. I., to join, from Surat.

Sylvester, Surgeon C. J., Medical Department, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—February 9.

Bell, Colonel W. H. B., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.

Elliot, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Irvine, Lieutenant, 44th Foot, to join, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th February.

Consequent on the return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate of Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Shore, the temporary promotion made in his place will cease from the 6th instant, the date of his arrival in Bombay and the following Warrant and Non-commissioned officers will revert to the ranks specified against their names:—

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary James Grady, to Conductor; Acting Conductor William James, to Sub-Conductor; Acting Sub-Conductor Keeran Gaffoev, to Magazine Serjeant; and Acting Sub-Conductor James Redfare, to Magazine Serjeant.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Shore, of the Ordnance Department, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 6th February.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.

9 Nada (s) ....Thompson ....Suez, Jan. 22.

Lord Clyde (s) ....Moylan ......Kurrachee, Feb. 6.

Malta (s) .. ..Hyde............Aden & Suez, Jan. 29

General Havelock (s) ....Kingcome,........Malabar Coast, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.

9 Beeston Castle............Gibbs ....Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Nada*.—Mrs. Gerald, Miss Peterson, and 5 second class.

Per *Lord Clyde*.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Leckie, and Lieutenant, Gabbet, 95th Foot.

The B. & B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Melbourne*, Auld, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *John Bunyan*, for Liverpool.

S. S. *Maharaj*, for Gulf of Cutch.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—February 2nd, ships *Gustav, Birmingham, Zenobia Robert Lees, Kenyon, Annie Roylstone, Good Success, Edith, Millwall,* and *Allum Ghier*.

Departures.—February 2nd, ship *Hotspur*, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the new Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 450 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, to Kurrachee, as an extra Steamer, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR MADRAS.

(With immediate despatch.)

THE fine British built Clipper Ship "EXCELSIOR," John Thomas Lewis, Commander. For Freight apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

10th February 1866.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a qualified SURGEON for the Transport *Countess Russell*, proceeding about 14th instant hence to England. Apply to Bombay, 9th Feb. 1866. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore*.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70

" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... " 70

" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... " 65

" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ... " 80

" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... " 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35

" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... " 90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

Leading Articles:—
Army Manners.
Indian Representatives in Parliament.
Colonel Pelly and the Wahabees.
Local and General News:—
Bombay Races.
Royal Asiatic Society.
Wreck of the "Jeddo" steamer.
Cabool Affairs.
Scindhia's visit to the Viceroy.
Mortuary.
The New Bombay Secretariat.
Bhootan News; &c. &c. &c.
Latest Telegraphic Information, European and Indian.
Comments on the Week,
with all
The Commercial, Shipping, & Military News
of the Week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will be held at Mr. Tracey's House, Cumballa Hill, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock. JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
8th February 1866. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 20	Kurrachee	Feb. 3
Agra	Feb. 3	Lahore	Jan. 31
Allahabad	Feb. 2	London	Jan 3
Australia	Dec. 26	Mauritius	Jan. 6
Alexandria	Jan. 11	Madras	Feb. 3
Bangalore	Feb. 3	Malta	Jan. 4
Calcutta	Feb. 3	Meerut	Feb. 2
Cape	Dec. 16	Ootacamund	Feb. 1
Ceylon	Jan. 30	Oudh	Feb. 3
Cochin	Jan. 13	Penang	Jan. 23
Delhi	Feb. 3	Punjaub	Jan. 31
France	Jan. 4	Suez	Jan. 13
Hongkong	Jan. 15	Singapore	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

It is the fashion to call the Madras Presidency the benighted one, and to speak of its administration as based on ante-diluvian traditions and exempt from modern maxims. Bengal has the advantage of being the seat of the Supreme Government, and Bombay, the great commercial port, is also the city nearest England; by these means changes are constantly taking place in the management of these Presidencies, while Madras holds a quiet uniform course, secure in her isolation on her surfy coast, from external influence. Yet though it is not the custom of the rulers to parade their own deeds, we very much doubt if the improvement going on there is not more deeply-founded and real. It is worthy of notice that, in spite of a clerical university, Christianity is more willingly embraced in Madras than in other parts of India. The East Indians, too, receive more real kindness and consideration at the hands of the English, with the permanancy of whose rule they are firmly linked by all their hopes and fears. The natives, knowing their own position, and the benefits they enjoy under our administration, often meet together of their own free-will to prepare loyal addresses on public occasions. The English officers, having less to fear from their competition for appointments, are more disposed to be conciliatory in their conduct, than in either Bombay or Bengal, where a Hindoo or a Parsee with an empirical smattering of law is a dangerous rival for a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or a member of the Bar. Unaccustomed to have their own good qualities daily dinned into their ears, the natives in Madras really endeavour to raise themselves, and so successful are their efforts to educate themselves, that in almost every village, at least on the great roads, one finds some Patel, or Karcoon, or sepoy, who can speak English. The Government avoiding unmeaning forms and flashy specious improvements, devotes itself to those plain manifest aims, which are its principal functions. Shunning plausible experiments, it plods along the old beaten path of legislation. It contents itself with tangible results, caring less for the verdict of posterity, than for the gratitude of the millions now under its sway. Like the Merry-Andrew in Faust, it reasons that if every one is anxious to do good to following ages, some one must look after the present generation. Most likely it does both, since it is only from the present times that anything can be handed on to the future. In Bombay just now, certain theories are on their trial, which may or may not be true, but, to justify which history furnishes no examples. In Madras, on the other hand, minute attention is given to securing by well known means the great objects of Government. Here the problem is to raise the native; and the Government encourages him by giving him a "leg up" or prostrates itself to let him mount on his back; there on the contrary they are taught to raise themselves, all obstacles being carefully removed. Here, Municipal institutions are set up in towns where to get a set of competent men is about as hard as it was to collect good men in Sodom; there, the administration of civil and criminal justice is considered the most important, as it is the most appropriate duty of the State. When we reflect how intimately this enters into every private and social relation, and into all commercial transactions, and how the most carefully devised laws may become useless, nay worse than useless, in the hands of stupid and unprincipled men, we become aware how much good may be done, how much ill prevented by keeping the administration of justice pure. Intriguing, grasping of officials, in all periods of native history, have been a curse to the country; and in the stories and apologues of the Asiatic nations from Turkey to China, the King who looks after the behaviour of his underlings, is one of the most favourite characters. So ingrained in the heart of the Hindoo is the notion that every one has his price, and that private malignity or avarice, if unappeased, will have recourse to official weapons, it will take long to do away with the disagreeable suspicion of every one being open to a bribe. This general want of confidence is a greater evil than the unfair decisions. It is more widely spread, if less intense; and in India there are some reasons for mistrust. The European officer is not ubiquitous. A vast number of complaints must be enquired into by native subordinates, whose reports must be taken as true, although it is probable that in some cases they will be false, in a country, where lying and bribery are so common as not to be deemed particularly disgraceful. It is, therefore, a most momentous matter, that the persons selected should be men of the utmost probity and intelligence. If the state of the revenue makes it necessary to employ native agency, the agents should be people of undoubted character and of the very highest respectability. But the people of India would, at any time, prefer to have their cases disposed of by Europeans, rather than by men of their own class, except, perhaps, in bankruptcy business. It may be that their suspicions of one another are unfounded, yet, according to Lord Brougham, unfounded suspicion of the fairness of the magistrates, when generally diffused, are more dangerous to the welfare of society than really corrupt courts believed to be pure. It is a genuine English conviction of this truth, which makes both the Houses of Parliament and all the Universities so profoundly anxious to obtain the cleverest men, the most distinguished scholars for the Civil Service of India. It is for this reason that they are sent out at the earliest possible age, to acquire the Eastern languages and to learn those local customs which bear upon almost every decision, since no evidence can be fairly estimated without knowing them. It is to make them specially fitted for their work, that at the end of their probationary year at home, they are specially tested in such subjects as Jurisprudence and Political Economy. It is for this end that during this period, they are bound to attend the Courts of Common Law and acquaint themselves with the mode of conducting trials. The system has been the subject of a great many gibes and witicisms, yet, supported as it was by men of such different opinions as Macaulay, Lord Stanley, Sir Edward Ryan, and Mr. Mill, there is a presumption of its having been carefully considered, and results have not yet belied the antecedent probability. For all professions some special education is required, and for none more than the Indian service, since the very utmost that one distant country can do for a totally different one, of which it knows little, is to send out its best men and entrust its management to them.

So impressed with this fact is the Government of Madras that it is now adopting the most minute and elaborate system for training young civilians. After passing in languages, they are all to stay six months at the Presidency to learn the work of the offices there. They are next sent up-country, and vested with the exclusive charge of one or two villages near the station, in order that they may become accurately acquainted with their revenue system. Thus gaining experience they are gradually to be advanced to higher charges. By these means the education acquired at home is carefully supplemented by a practical training under the eye of their superior officers. The consequence will be that, in a short time there will be thoroughly qualified men for all the appointments.

The Bombay system is not quite the same. With a view to increase the native appetite for knowledge and to raise their moral standard by giving them responsibilities, the natives are being taught to aspire to the higher offices. In many cases the desired end will be attained. Out of ten men, suppose that nine turn out conscientious and capable, yet if the tenth proves a rogue or fool, the good ensuing from the example of the virtuous nine is nothing compared to the cruel evil inflicted by the tenth on the thousands of ignorant ryots under his charge. Or if one of them turn out a swindler, he may defraud the Government on such a scale, as more than to compensate for the money saved by employing the whole lot in place of more trustworthy officers. It must also never be forgotten that we hold the country more by force and prestige than by the good-will of the people, and that if the higher district officials in Bengal had been of the same stamp as the Mamlutdars and Moonsiffs, the horrors of the Indian mutiny would have been infinitely greater than they were.

Surgeon Major Hathaway, late Private Secretary to Sir John Lawrence, arrived in Bombay last night by the steamer *General Havelock*. He proceeds to England by the mail of the 14th, and until then remains a guest of H. E. Sir Bartle Frere.

The *Hurkaru*:—From Central India, we learn, that the people of Jeypore have just engaged in a bloody affray, with the followers of a neighbouring Nawab. Many lives have been lost, but the cause of the contest is unknown.

The *Englishman*:—H. M.'s 80th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R. Hawkes, reached Chinsurah on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant, and has been ordered to commence its volunteering at once, preparatory to embarking for England.

LATEST NEWS.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 3rd February.

Cotton Market quiet.
Fair Dhollera 16¼d.
For December shipment 14¾d.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 9th February.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 10-12.
Five per cent., Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 9.

Exchange, 2s. 1½d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 10s. to 15s.
Jute, £2 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £2 10s.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8-2.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-1.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 6d. to 9 as. 9 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, moderate enquiry.
Market for Twist, more doing.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 18th JANUARY.

The P. & O. Co's steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, arrived in harbour last night about 10 o'clock, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez at 1 a. m. on the 29th ult. and Aden at 7 p. m. on the 2nd inst. Appended is the

List of Passengers

From Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves,
Mr. Barrow,
" Sandford.
" Knott,
" Hindley,
Mrs. Smith and child,
Mr. Cavanagh,
" Mr. Nash,
" Mr. Feasly,
" Mr. Jones.
" Jones,
" Holland,
" Jardine,
Gunner Acton,

Mr. Abbott,
" Gregory,
Rev. C. J. Cooke,
Miss Cooke,
" Crocker,
Major Westmacott,
Mr Mc'all,
" Richardson,
Surgeon Rennie,
Mrs. Howlett,
" Hingley,
Rev. W. B. Kerr,
Lieut. Kowlandson,
Mr. Sawyers,

From Marseilles.

Capt. and Mrs. Samwell,
Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.
Mr. Paterson,
" Mr. Wallace,
Captian and Lady Hall,
Mrs. Marvall and infant,
Mr. Flanagan,
" Macdonald,
" Salcaca,

Mr. Forbes,
" Pritchard,
" Needham,
" Monemont,
" Hearnden,
" Dunsby,
" Robinson,
" Tyndall,
" Johnstone,

Mr. Phillips,

From Suez.

Mrs. Fleischer & 3 children, Mr. Grimm,
Mr. Small.

From Aden.—Lieut. and Mrs. Blowers.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, January 10.*)

The Banda and Kirwee prize case was opened in the Admiralty Court before Dr. Lushington on January 8. The several parties represented by counsel were General Whitlock, General Eyre, Major-General Roberts, Major Osborne, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Anthony Stirling (Military Secretary for Lord Clyde), General Smith, and Colonel Keating.

A military revolution, headed by General Prim has broken out in Spain. Madrid and the provinces of New Castille have been placed under military law.

Russia has definitively declared to Prussia that she will not permit the annexation of the Duchies.

A considerable reduction of the English army is in contemplation, each battalion to be reduced from 12 companies to 10.

Mr. R. J. Callandre, of the Admiralty, has been appointed Auditor-General of Ceylon.

It is rumoured that Lord Clarence Paget will retire from office and accept the command of the Mediterranean squadron, and that Mr. Stansfeld will be appointed to the Admiralty.

The Address in the Commons will be moved by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and seconded by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Goschen has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet.

A dowry of £30,000 and £6,000 a year will probably be asked of Parliament for Prince Christian of Augustenburg and the Princess Helena.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Mexico against the Emperor Maximilian.

A meeting of the clergy of the diocese of London has been held with a view to the reform of Convocation.

The cattle plague continues to increase.

Various works of religion and philosophy have been sentenced to the index of condemned books in Rome.

The Empress of Austria has been invited by a Hangarian deputation to visit Buda.

Charles Kickham, one of the principal Fenian conspirators, has been tried in Dublin, found guilty, and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. Several additional arrests have been made.

The tenant farmers are organising an opposition to the game laws.

A tremendous storm has swept over London and other parts the United Kingdom, causing much loss of life and destruction of property.

A Government shorthand writer has been despatched to Jamaica to attend the Commission. Most of the London papers have also sent reporters.

Sir John Hay has become a candidate for Tiverton.

Nearly all the bregands in the Roman territory are said to have surrendered to the Papal authorities.

Sir John Gray has contradicted the report that he had been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

A man named Fletcher has confessed to having robbed the Union Bank of Australia of securities for £10,000. The owner has refused to prosecute, prefering an action against the bank.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieut.-Colonel W. Stewart, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Major-General F. Westenra—The Hon. Mrs. R. Smyth—Sir William Baynes, Bart.—The Right Hon. Laurence Sulivan—Sir William F. Sykes, Bart.—Rear Admiral William Turner—The Earl of Limerick—Dowager Baroness Churchill—Miss Frederica Bremer.

(*From the Home News, Jan. 18.*)

The Banda and Kirwee Prize case, before the Court of Admiralty, has been adjourned to Jan. 22. The claims of Lord Clyde and Sir H. Rose have been heard, and the case of Sir H. Roberts in part.

Sir C. Wood has recovered from his accident, and resumed his duties.

The Constitution of Jamaica has been abolished by the Legislature, in order that the island shall be placed under the Queen's direct authority.

Contradictory reports come from Spain. It is generally believed that the insurrection has failed, and that Prim is endeavouring to secure his retreat into Portugal. O'Donnel has asked the Senate for authority to proceed against Prim for sedition.

Government have made fresh discoveries of arms, and of the manufacture of arms and bullets in Dublin. The city and country of Dublin, the city of Waterford, and parts of the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, have been proclaimed.

The legal opinion of Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. Fitz James Stephen has been taken on the case of Governor Eyre. It pronounces his proceedings to have been illegal.

The trials of the Fenians are still going forward in Dublin. Many additional arrests have been made. The printer of the Fenian newspaper, the *Irish People*, after having been tried by a jury that could not agree, was tried a second time and found guilty.

The outline of a moderate Reform Bill has been submitted to the Cabinet by Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone. By this bill Earl Russell has declared that the Government is ready to stand or fall.

Terrible disasters are reported from sea. Several ships have foundered, and the London iron steamship from London for Melbourne has been lost, with 220 souls on board.

The *Amalia* steamer, bound from Liverpool for India, has foundered in the Bay of Biscay. Crew saved. Insured for £50,000. Cargo £200,000.

President Johnson resists all attempts to induce him to swerve from his reconstruction policy.

Mr. Fenwick, M. P., for Sunderland, has been appointed to the vacant Lordship of the Admirality.

The Pursian Chambers have been opened by a speech from the throne, delivered by M. Bismarck.

The Transylvanian Diet has been summoned to Pesth.

Captain Wake, of H.M.S. *Bulldog*, has been tried by court-martial for blowing up that vessel, and dismissed his ship and severely reprimanded.

A heavy snow-storm has visited London and many parts of the country. Much damage is done, and the telegraph wires have been destroyed in many places. The valley of the Thames is in many places inundated.

The estimated mortality in England by the cattle plague has been nearly one per cent.

A convention for the mutual abolition of passports has been concluded between Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg.

A Chilian vessel has obtained the first victory against Spain.

The Jewish community has congratulated the Lord Mayor on his elevation to the mayoralty.

The Marquis d'Azeglio died in Turin on January 15.

The Rev. E. M. Birch, Junior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiasticle Establishment, has been permitted to resign.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Major C. H. Thomas, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: The Rev. Henry Wellesley—Major-General T. Charretie—Sir James Frederick Love, G. C. B.—Sir James M'Gregor.

(*From the Overland Mail, January 10.*)

A baronetcy has been conferred on Professor Simpson, the eminent Edinbourgh physician.

Mr. S. Laing, M.P., has resigned the chairmanship of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, owing to ill-health.

Mr. Bright has delivered another long speech on Reform at Rochdale.

The great fire at St. Katherine's Docks is not yet thoroughly extinguished.

Crewe Hall, Cheshire, has been destroyed by fire.

Great damage has been done in various parts of the country by another severe gale. At Hull a large unfinished building was blown down on a number of cottages, and five persons were killed.

The special commission for the trial of the Fenians has been re-opened in Dublin. Kickham, the third member of the executive committee, has been sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

Mazzini is lying seriously ill at his house at Brompton.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are on a visit to the Earl of Leicestor at Holkham Hall.

A military revolt, headed by General Prim, has broken out in Spain. The accounts of the movement are at present very obscure and untrustworthy.

The French Chambers are to meet on the 22nd January.

The commercial treaty between England and Austria has been ratified and published.

President Johnson has withdrawn the provisional governors from North Calorina and Mississippi, and directed the governors elect to assume office.

Rumours of a negro insurrection were producing a panic in some parts of the South.

(*From the Home News, January 10.*)

The case of the Banda and Kirwee Prize-Money came on before Dr. Lushington at the Admiralty Court on the 8th instant and from the number of interests engaged, and of counsel to be heard the arguments are likely to occupy many days.

It may be well to recall briefly the chief features in the history of this remarkable case. The whole question at issue lies between the claims of the "constructive" and the "actual" captors. The Madras column, under Whitlock, made the actual capture, and claims the whole of the prize-money. Whitloch is, consequently, the plaintiff in the case. The Bombay force, under Rose, claims to have contributed materially to the result, by the influence its presence exercised throughout an arduous march, although at the moment of the capture it was at a distance. The executors of Lord Clyde also claim a proportion of the prize on the ground that Whitlocks's movements took place under Lord Clyde's orders, and that the whole campaign was planned by Lord Clyde. Such are the main divisions, to speak, into which the case falls: Whitlock being the "actual" captor, and the others "constructive" captors. The determination and distribution of prize-money rests exclusively with the Crown. Lord Palmerston, acting upon the right of the Crown, decided that both forces should share, and that Lord Clyde should also participate. But it being very justly urged that the case presented peculiar features, Lork Palmerston consented to refer it to the Admiralty Court. Such cases are new to that tribunal, which is really a prize Court for captures at sea, or, at most, for captures in which naval and military forces have been combined. The mode of proceeding, therefore, occupied some discussion before the argument itself could be entered upon. The Attorney-General, according to the ordinary usage of the law courts, claimed to open on behalf of the plaintiff; but Dr. Lushington finally decided that the case should be conducted agreeably to the practice in naval prizes, and ruled that the defendants should begin. The first two days were occupied by the counsel of Lord Clyde's executors.

The importance of the case as a precedent surrounds it with unusual interest; besides which it is, in itself, a case of extraordinary magnitude. The prize-money in contest amounts to £450,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. since 1858. There are no less than thirty seven counsel and seventeen legal firms engaged upon it, and the costs of the litigation are estimated at a large amount. Each regiment, it is understood, is to bear its own expenses.

(*From the Overland Mail, January 10.*)

Lord Russell's Ministry is not yet complete but it is making some progress towards completion. At all events, the Cabinet is an accomplished fact. Mr. Goschen, the young city member, who had been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has gone to the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. The appointment has taken people somewhat by surprise; but there is a general disposition to commend it. The objections to the change are manifest. A young statesman, believed to possess a good deal of administrative ability, and having all his work yet in him, is removed from an office in which he might have laboured assiduously for the public good in channels to which his previous training had habituated him, and transferred to a post, which, though not actually a sinecure, is generally reserved for a Minister who desiderates rather the honours than the toils of official life, and who would fain sit in the Cabinet Councils without slaving at the work of a department. On the other hand, there has been what is described in the newspaper language of the day as a "departure from Whig family traditions." A seat in the Cabinet was vacant, and it was not given to a Grey or an Elliot. This is conceived to be a fit subject for popular rejoicing, and accordingly we are lifting up our voices and flinging up our hats in manifestation of our delight. It is not a very flattering commentary upon the past. But let the past be buried and forgotten. We are told that in the appointments of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster we have an earnest of better things for the future. Lord Russell is wise enough to see that in these days the "families" are not strong enough to sustain an administration; and that we must have some infusion of middle class blood. He was fortunate in finding such a person as Mr. Goschen to be put forward in proof of the sincerity of the Premier's liberal convictions. Mr. Goschen, though not a man of noble family or great territorial importance, is in one sense an aristocrat. He is a rich man, of great influence in the commercial world, he has been highly educated, he has a good social position, and nothing whatsoever of what is called the "taint of the adventurer" about him. There was not, after all, therefore, so great a concession to the "popular prejudices"—the "levelling principles" of the age, as there appears to be on the surface. There is captail to be made out of the appointment at very little sacrifice or risk.

There are still two Ministerial offices to be filled up—the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, vacated by Mr. Goschen, and the Financial Lordship of the Admiralty. For the latter post Mr. Stansfeld has long been named, but there is still a current belief in the "little difficulty" which has started up on the other side of the Channel. We cannot undertake to say whether this story is true or false. The restoration of Mr. Stansfeld to the Ministerial ranks might be distasteful to the Emperor Napoleon, but we should think that such a pill might be easily gulped down; and the public will not assuredly be satisfied by the exclusion of an useful public servant from official employment at home, because certain liberal proclivities have made him unpopular in certain quarters abroad. If this concession to imperial prejudices has really been made by Lord Russell, at the instance of Lord Clarendon, the circumstance is one which can hardly fail to discredit the Government in the eyes of a considerable section of the public.

The Anglo-Austrian Treaty of Commerce.—The text of the Anglo-Austrian commercial treaty has been published. It consists of 12 Articles and a final protocal. By the 1st Article it is stipulated that the subjects and commerce of Austria shall enjoy within the British dominions all the advantages enjoyed by French subjects and the subjects of the states of the Zollverein, under the respective treaties concluded by Great Britain with those powers. On the other hand by the 2nd, 6th, and 8th Articles British subjects are admitted to the privileges of the most favoured nation, and placed on an equality with Austrian subjects with regard to the practical carrying on of commmercial operations. But the chief stipulations of the treaty are as follows:—Austria undertakes by Article 3 to regulate its customs' tariff so that the duty to be levied on articles the produce or manufacture of the British dominions shall, from the 1st of January, 1867, not exceed 25 per cent. of the value, in addition to the cost of transport, insurance, and the like. From and after the 1st of January, 1870, the maximum of these duties shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the value. The articles of state monopolies (tobacco, salt, and gunpowder), and certain goods comprized in the present Austrian tariff, are alone excepted from this agreement. It will thus be seen that in a year hence extreme protection will have ceased on all but a limited class of articles, that Austrian trade with the British dominions will be enlarged by the entrance of all our manufactures at a maximum rate of 25 per cent. on value; and, furthermore, that in four years from this time this rate will be reduced to a maximum of 20 per cent. which it is expected will give a mean rate of duty of not more than 15 per cent. when apportioned by the commissioners on all the articles imported into Austria from this country. A mixed British and Austrian commission is to meet not later than the month of March in the present year for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the values of the various articles of British produce and the rate of duty which will attach to them. In the final protocal, Austria undertakes to reduce the duty on the export of rags, as well as on salted herrings, and her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the duties payable on the importation of wood and timber into the United Kingdom, and also the reduction of the duties payable on wine in bottle to the amount of those payable on wine in wood upon importation into the United Kingdom.

There has been another grand field-day—or rather, there have been two grand field-days—or, to speak more correctly still, there is a series, an indefinite series, of grand field-days, in honour of the great Kirwee and Banda dispute. We do not think that we can give a better idea of this great modern "Field of the Cloth of Gold," than by giving the muster-roll of the principal legal knights who have now entered the lists:—"The Attorney-General, her Majesty's Advocate, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Ayrton appear for the plaintiff, Sir G. C. Whitlock, and those under his command; Mr. Rolt, Q. C., Mr. Cotton, and Mr. V. Luishington for the personal representatives of Lord Clyde; Mr. Bovill, Q. C., Dr. Deane, Q. C., and Mr. V. Harcourt for Sir Hugh Rose and the rest of the Central India Field Force; Mr. Brett, Q. C., Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Proctor for the executrix of Sir H. Roberts and the rest of the Rajpootana Field Force; the Solicitor-General and Mr. Pritchard for Major Osborne, C.B., and the officers under him; Mr. W. James, Q.C., Mr. Denman, Q. C., and Mr. Bayford for General Wheeler, commandant of the Saugor Garrison, which formed the base of General Whitlock's operations; Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Collier for Colonel Keating, commanding the reserve of General Whitlock's force; Mr. Price, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay for Lieutenant Colonel Hinde, C.B.; Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Patterson for Major-Gen. Carthew and the rest of the Futtehpore moveable column; Mr. Pollock for Lieut. Colonel Metcalfe, C.B., aid-de-camp to Lord Clyde; Dr. Twiss, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram for Captain Campbell; Mr. Cole, Q.C., and Mr. Piffard for Lieut. Col. Norman and others of the personal staff of Lord Clyde; Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Bullar, and Mr. Clarkson for Major General Smith and the rest of Smith's column detached from Sir H. Roberts's column, and acting under Sir H. Rose, Mr. F. Kelly, Mr. Hume Williams, and Mr. Walker for Brigadier General Maxwell and the rest of Maxwell's column; Mr. Hughes for Sir A. C. Sterling, K. C. B., military secretary to Lork Clyde; and Mr. Goldsmith for Surgeant Morton." We need make no apology for appropriating so large a share of the little space at our disposal in this department of our paper to this tremendous list of the counsel employed by the several claimants to what ought never to have been declared "booty of war." Although every claimant is an honourable man, moved by no unworthy desires—although, indeed we might go so far as to admit that each one is a stickler only for the right, and cares little or nothing for the mere pelf—it is still a most unseemly display. The result will infallibly be that the lawyers will be both the actual and constructive captors of the Kirwee and Banda prize. There is an old saying that "when rogues fall out, honest men get their due." Now, in this case, honest men have fallen out—and it is hard to say who will get their due, except the lawyers and even these legal champions, though highly paid, may, after all, obtain something short of their deserts for cramming themselves with facts and inferences so foreign to their ordinary legal explorations as the history of the Central Indian Campaign. It is altogether a very melancholy affair. The most received moral, we suspect, will be that an amicable distribution in such a case is better than any judicial award. But there is a more recondite one than this. There is an old proverb to the effect that "ill-gotten wealth never prospers;" we believe that any one claimant or set of claimants has just as good a right to the money as another, because no one has any right at all; and that the chief result, will therefore, be an amount of wasted time, wasted energy, weariness, hope deferred, disappointment, vanity and vexation of spirit, for which no possible judicial award can ever compensate even the most successful of the litigants.

LOSS OF THE "AMALIA."

To-day there was some excitement caused at Lloyd's, and at most of the marine insurance companies, by the total loss of the *Amalia* steamer, one of the line of steamers which have recently been put on to carry out the new overland route to India between Liverpool and Alexandria, on which insurances had been affected, and on her cargo, to the extent. it is reported, of £250,000. She was a first class steamer of 3,000 tons burden, and, although fitted out with no less than six watertight bulkheads, her officers and crew were unable to keep her afloat, and she foundered in the Bay of Biscay, after having encountered several very terrific gales. Another heavy loss to the under-writers is believed to have occurred in the Bristol Channel, off Padstow, where a large ship, either from India or Mobile, has gone ashore and been totally wrecked. She was laden with cotton.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
Jan. 2	Edmond Graham	Davis	Liverpool.
3	Arundel	Whyte	Do.
4	Simoom	Murphy	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Jan. 4	Richard Cobden	Berry	Liverpool.
	Mahratta	Brown..........	Do.
5	Andaman	Asplet..........	Clyde.
	Gilbert Thompson ...	Moir	Gravesend.
6	Amber Witch	McLeod	Liverpool.
	Dharwar	Louttit	Do.
	Premchund Roychund		Do.
	Sea Pink	Leatham	Do.
	West Riding..........	Beasley	Do.
	Zoroaster		Do.
	Zuleika	Reddell	Do.
	Cambodia		Cardiff.
8	Flower of the Forest	Bansley	(for Kurrachee) Gravesend.
	Sparkenhol	Rutter..........	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Cambay, from Bombay for Liverpool, Nov. 27, 7 S. 15 W.

Patriot, for Kurrachee, Nov. 19, 14 S., 29 W.

Rothley, of Liverpool, for Bombay, Dec. 24, lat. 42., 12 W.

Hahnemann, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 22. lat. 5 N., long. 23 W.

CASUALTIES.

The *Severn*, King, from Calcutta to London, was abandoned in a sinking state on Dec. 28, lat. 51 N., long. 18 W.; crew saved by the *R. B. Grove*, and landed at Liverpool.

The *Scotland*, Snell, from Calcutta to London, put into Ventry Harbour, Dingle Bay, Dec. 26, with all her principal sails split or blown away, and fore and mizenmasts cut away, no damage done to hull.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton
Calcutta	Dec. 8	Jan. 13.	Jan. 18.
Madras	" 13		
Bombay	" 14		
Burmah	Nov. 18		
Hong Kong	Dec. 1		
Shanghai	Nov. 4		
Ceylon	Dec. 7		
Singapore	Dec. 9		
Penang	" 11		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton on January 14.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

The Band of H. M.'s 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles) will not play on the Esplanade this evening.

Dr. R. S. Sinclair will deliver a lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution on the 21st instant, in the Town Hall, on the subject: "Our University."

The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 3rd February was 52 feet and three-tenths, and on the corresponding date during the last year it was 49 feet and seven-tenths.

The monthly meeting of the Grant Medical College Society will be held at the Grant Medical College to-day at half past 4 o'clock p. m. The following communication will be submitted for consideration: "Medical Topography of Belgaum, by Mr. Wamon Wassudew."

All the masts and yards, as well as the two funnels of the ill-fated *Jeddo*, have been removed, and she now presents the appearance of a perfect wreck. Captain Grainger is still on board superintending the removal of the machinery, but it is believed there is now no hope whatever of saving the hull of the vessel.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 p. m. of the 8th to 6 p. m. of the 9th February: max. 52 hours 5 minutes; min. 51 hours 10 minutes. Delay owing to interruption between Ahmedabad and Deesa.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 6th, and the United Kingdom 6th February.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, Captain Auld, to Aden and Suez, this morning:—

For Trieste.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Passmore.

For Liverpool.—Rev. T. Horsfall.

For Suez.—Paymaster Joiner, 93rd Regiment; Riding-master Bray, 7th Hussars; Lieut. F. T. Irvine; Dr. Rouse, Capt. Johnson; H. H. Monroe; Rev. F. Evastus; Dr. Sharp; Capt. Horsley; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Housseamaycha Pulay and child; and Mr. W. H. Marsh.

We are glad to be in a position to announce, that the building for the new Small Cause Courts, adjoining the present Court House, is progressing towards completion. There will be four courts, one for each of the Judges, each of which will be lofty and commodious. Suitors and others whose business bring them to the present court, are put to a great deal of inconvenience and delay. There are four Judges holding appointments in this Hall of Justice, but as there is only accommodation for three, one of these functionaries must always be off duty. Then the limited accommodation, owing to the smallness of the courts, is another and a serious annoyance to the public as well of great inconvenience to the Judges themselves and to professional men also. Judging from the appearance of the building we should think that it will be ready for occupation in about three months time, when it is to be hoped all existing hindrances to cheap and speedy justice will be at an end.

As the town of Nagpore is about to be lighted with Kerosine lamps, steps are being taken by the Committee to induce the Railway Company to transport the Kerosine oil from Bombay to Nagpore at the ordinary rates for carriage; and it is represented that although when *crude* it is highly explosive, the *refined* oil need not have a particle of explosive matter remaining in it. We hear that several other Indian towns are about to follow the example of Nagpore.—*Indian Daily News, Feb. 3.*

The experiment of a Superintendent on the Baroda Railway line, employed by the Railway Company, to which we alluded a few months back, having been tried and proved useless, the Agents of the Broach and Baroda Railway Companies at Bombay have requested the local Government to appoint an officer in the Government service to superintend both the lines. The Agents are said to be of opinion, that Government service is the proper field from which a qualified officer could be easily selected. The Government of Bombay has complied with the above request, and has recommended to the Supreme Government, that the officer to be so appointed may be permitted to enjoy all the privileges of a Government servant, while holding the Railway post, and that he may be entitled to the pension of his rank when superannuated. The Governor General in Council has acceded to the recommendations of the local Government.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 3.*

LOSS OF THE "SIMLA" BY FIRE.

The *Simla*, from Bombay to Liverpool, was sighted on fire, supposed from spontaneous combustion of jute, in lat. 4 N., long. 20 W., by the *Star of India*, which vessel remained by her for some time and took off her crew and transferred them off the Cape to a French brig bound to St. Helena, where they were landed December 16th all well. —*Home News, Jan. 10.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT ADEN TO GUNNER BRETT.

Sergeant Major McCutchen, of the Royal Artillery, was again brought up on remand yesterday, before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., the Senior Magistrate of Police, on a charge of having caused the death of Gunner Brett, of that corps, in consequence of not having taken precautionary measures to prevent the accident by which he was killed through the wheels of a sling carriage passing over his body.

The following additional evidence for the prosecution was then recorded:

Mr. Edward Haswell Cooke deposed—He was an Assistant Apothecary in the Bombay Army, and on the 5th December last was at Steamer Point at Aden when he was attached to No. 2 Battery of the 21st Brigade of Royal Artillery. He examined the body of Gunner Brett when it was brought to the hospital on that day between 4 and 5 p. m. He was quite dead. There were several marks on the body and it was covered with sand. There was a discoloration obliquely across the chest and across the back in a corresponding place. It might have been caused by a heavy weight passing over it. The left arm and left thigh were broken. There was no *post mortem* made of the body. Witness thought the death was occasioned by a shock to the nervous system which frequently causes instantaneous death. Direct application of violence will cause such a shock. The injuries of which the witness saw the marks were very probably caused by a wheel passing over the body.

The prisoner asked this witness no questions.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the accused was remanded until this day (Saturday) when Mr. Capple, Solicitor, will appear to address the Court in his defence.

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

A meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held in their offices in Rampart Row on Thursday afternoon, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the report of the Directors.

(2) To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily. (If this resolution be passed)

(3) To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration. (If the resolution be rejected)

(4) To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided; and there were altogether about a hundred shareholders present.

The Officiating Manager, Mr. John C. Teasdale, first read the advertisement calling the meeting, and then submitted the balance sheet and the auditors' report. In regard to the balance sheet he remarked that it had been circulated amongst the shareholders, so far as it was in the power of the Board of Directors to do so, seven days before the meeting. He also stated that it had since been amended in conformity with the suggestions of the auditors, and he was ready to give any explanations that were required in regard to it.

Mr. Teasdale then read the following

Report of the Directors.

In laying before the shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) the second annual report of their proceedings, the Directors request a fair and calm consideration of the circumstances which will be related, trusting that their transactions will be judged of, not from an *ex post facto* point of view, but, as far as possible, in the spirit of the times in which they took place.

At the first ordinary general meeting held in the month of January 1865, it was resolved to double the capital of the Corporation by the issue of 20,000 new shares, half of which were to be allotted at par to the original shareholders, and the other half were to be disposed of in such manner as the Directors might consider advantageous to the interests of the shareholders. Only 3,432 were taken up, making an increase to the capital of Rs. 6,86,400 instead of twenty lacs, which had been expected from this source. The Directors, not considering that it would be for the interest of the shareholders to throw upon the market at once the 10,000 which had been left at their disposal, held them back in the hope of being able to place them gradually, after the other 10,000 had been taken up; but the unforeseen events which commenced in the month of March and terminated in a general calamity to the commercial community, upset these calculations and left them to work on a capital of 46 lacs instead of 80 lacs. The fact is mentioned here to account for the acceptance of such large deposits in February and March, which it would have been imprudent to receive except under the belief that the capital of the Corporation was to be doubled.

That the additional capital of 40 lacs should be expected when the shareholders in general meeting had unanimously resolved that it should be collected, was only supposing that a course which had been successfully followed in several other instances would lead to the same result in this case, and it would have done so but for the general collapse.

The next important event of the year was the connexion of the Corporation with the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

The shareholders were aware at the last meeting that the Corporation was assisting in the promotion of this Company, and that in doing so it would receive a promotus allotment of the shares which were then selling at a premium. It was also stated in the last report that a considerable profit was expected from the increased business which would be derived from our transactions with this Company. We were at that time considered fortunate in securing on deposit the whole of their funds, amounting to upwards of 150 lacs of rupees, on the First Call payable in the month of February, and 40 lacs on the Second Call payable in March. The whole of this large sum was placed in our hands under an arrangement with the Directors of that Company, that certain portions of it should bear interest at 5 per cent. and the remainder at 6 per cent. As the market rate of interest at that time varied from 10 to 13 per cent., we hoped by this transaction to realize a very handsome profit for our shareholders; but what under ordinary circumstances would have been a great success, turned out to be a delusion. The money was put out in the months of February and March in various ways, which will be shown hereafter in such transactions, that no renewals were to be expected; but in May and June, when the time arrived for repaying the deposit of the Company, we were disappointed on all sides. Our own capital had not come in, the reputed millionaires of Bombay, with whom we had large transactions, stopped payment. Securities could not be realised, nor could money be obtained on any condition. It is right here to acknowledge that in this state of affairs the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company were most considerate and lenient towards us, and but for the arrangements which they made to help us out of our difficulties we must have been placed in a very awkward predicament. As it is, we have repaid them the whole of their deposit of upwards of one crore and ninety lacs of rupees with the exception of 1½ lacs, inclusive of interest, and even this sum would have been cleared off but for the increased scarcity of money in the latter months of the year and the further decline of the share market.

The other large deposit was made by the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), who placed with us about 7½ lacs of rupees for different periods. This was reduced to 4½ lacs at the end of the year, and since that time arrangements have been made to secure to them and the United Victoria and Colaba Company the whole of the balances due to the two Companies.

Before passing on to an explanation of the balance sheet, and in order to show what has been effected, it should be stated, that during the first part of the year, the following sums (in round numbers) came into our hands:—

Capital	46	Lacs.
United Victoria and Colaba Company...	192	"
Current and Fixed Deposits	15	"
Total...	253	"

The balance sheet now presented shows, that our liabilities on the 31st December 1865, were 25 lacs in addition to the capital, making a total of 74 lacs, so that we have paid off, in the trying times through which we have passed, no less than 179 lacs.

Balance Sheet.—The debtor side of the balance sheet presented to the shareholders seven days ago, in conformity with the Joint Stock Act, will be understood from the foregoing observations except, perhaps, the item of "Loans Payable," with reference to which it should be stated, that money was borrowed on security from some of the Banks to enable us to repay our deposits when it was found impossible to recover our loans, or to realize our securities. The item in suspense account consists of dividends paid to us for certain shares standing in the name of the Corporation, but sold before the dividend was paid. It is therefore due to the parties who brought the shares and will be paid to them on application.

The item entered under the head of "Produce of Coffee Estates" is held as a liability for the payment of dividends to the shareholders in the Coffee Company, pending certain arrangement not yet completed, which will be stated below.

On the credit side, the first item is, "Loans Receivable." This consists of the balances of accounts due by parties who are considered able to pay,—both from their not having declared themselves insolvent, and from their making part payment at times—the debits are more or less covered by securities.

Unadjusted Accounts.—Under this heading have been classified the debts of all persons whose affairs are known to be in course of liquidation either by trustees or in the Insolvent Court, and some few items which were in dispute but which have since been settled. Some of them are good, some doubtful, and some bad; but as it is impossible to say, to what extent the parties concerned will be able to pay, the accounts must remain open pending the settlement of their affairs. We think it would be a fair estimate to suppose that 50 per cent. in the gross will be recovered, but the books of the Corporation could not be closed on an estimate, and, therefore, the full amounts are here given. These accounts as well as those under the head of "Loans Receivable" have been made up with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum all round.

Shares Purchased on Commission.—We shall endeavour to explain this class of our business as explicitly as possible, as we are aware that money reflections have been cost upon the management of the Corporation for its engagements therein, and in the first place we should remind the shareholders that one of the principal objects for which the Company was established was the *dealing in shares*. We insert here clause III of the Memorandum of Association:—

"III. The objects for which the Company is to be established are the dealing in money by lending out the same in advances on the security of stocks or funds or the Government of India, or any other Government, or shares of any Joint Stock Company, either in India or elsewhere, or on bullion, or on mortgage of lands or houses, or on merchandise, goods, shipping or other documents, or personal security, and in purchasing and selling stocks or funds of the Government of India, or any other Government, and shares in any Joint Stock Company, bullion, or land or houses, or merchandise or goods, and in loans to the Government of India, or any other Government, or to any Joint-Stock Company, and in promoting or participating in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations, or undertakings, and taking shares therein, in advancing monies for the purposes thereof, and in undertaking exchange operations and receiving money on deposit on the credit of the Company, and generally in dealing with the funds and credit of the Company, both in India and elsewhere, in such manner as the Directors may consider profitable, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

Now the dealing in shares of any Joint Stock Company on our own account and the lending of money on personal security of shares of any Joint Stock Company, being a part of the business of the Corporation it appeared to us that the lending of money to a body of persons all of whom were men of undoubted stability, would be a much safer method of putting it out than in loans to individuals or in the purchase of shares on our own account when we should be sole and direct losers by any depreciation of the stock purchased. We, therefore, bought as little as possible for ourselves, but purchased on commission for those who wanted to purchase. In these transactions we have ourselves taken part as individuals, and we have repaid nearly the whole of the money for which we were directly responsible. The purchase or otherwise of this class of business will be seen when the result of the closing of this account and of that under "Loans Receivable" shall be known and the two compared.

General Shares on account of the Corporation.—These are the property of the Corporation and the item given represents the market value on the 2nd January. The loss has been carried to "Profit and Loss Account."

Bombay and Coast Coffee Plantation Company.—The Corporation in July 1864 purchased four estates in Wynaad of about 800 acres in extent at a cost of 3 lacs of rupees, of which they paid Rs. 2,10,000 in cash and held the remaining rupees 90,000 in deposit at a guarantee from the vendor that the crop for five years will average Rs. 45,000 per annum. A sum of rupees 10,000 was to be expended during the first year in extending the area of cultivation and Rs. 3,000 per mensem on current expenditure. The vendor was to manage the estates and to be responsible for the returns. A company was formed with a capital of 10 lacs of rupees to take up this property at the end of five years for 3 lacs of rupees: they were to pay to the Corporation only Rs. 2,10,000 at once. The shares were to be issued at a premium of 15 per cent on the understanding that this should form the profit of the Corporation. While the guarantee of the vendor was equivalent to 15 per cent. the Corporation guaranteed to the Company 14 per cent on the capital, and was to manage the estates for the Company for five years. This arrangement is still in existence, but the first year's crop, which like that of all other estates throughout Wynaad was unfavourable, realized only Rs. 22,000, and the Coffee Company have paid only Rs. 1,55,000 towards the Rs. 2,10,000 which has been paid to the vendor for the purchase of the estates. We hold the deeds of the property in our own hands as guarantee for the fulfilment of the Coffee Company's agreement, and we also hold back the portion of the purchase money (Rs. 90,000) not yet paid to the vendor for the performance of his part of the agreement.

Adjusting Interest Account.—This item is the balance of interest due on outstanding accounts, but as a question may arise as to the propriety of calculating interest on such items, and inasmuch as many of the items are good and the interest thereof recoverable, we have thought it right to make up the books with interest and to mention the fact instead of estimating the probability of payment or non-payment or the extent of payment of the several debts.

The "Profit and Loss Account," made up to the 30th June 1865, was closed in exactly the same method, and the only item then charged was the depreciation in the value of the shares of the Corporation. The auditors have given their estimate of the probable loss on the transactions of the year, and we trust that the shareholders will remember that this loss is due to local transaction involving upwards of two and a half crores of rupees and not merely to investments of our own capital. However, opinions may differ

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

as to the nature of the business carried on and the method of conducting it, we have striven hard to save the money of the shareholders whose interests were committed to our keeping. In the month of May two of the Directors, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Pitty and Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass retired, but as we still had a quorum to carry on the business, and as it would have been unwise at that time to call a meeting of shareholders, we considered it advisable to continue to reduce our liabilities as quietly as possible so that no shock should be caused to any of the interests concerned. Notice of a motion has been sent in by certain shareholders that the affairs of the Corporation should be placed in liquidation. We shall not oppose this proposition, as we have long seen the impossibility of conducting the business with any hope of profit; at the same time we have thought it more economical to postpone laying such a proposition before the shareholders until we had reduced our liabilities to the smallest amount possible, seeing that the cost of liquidation is much larger than that of our current establishment.

Mr. H. Prescott rose and said he thought that, in justice to the shareholders, they should have been furnished some days beforehand with the revised balance sheet. For his part he did not even receive the original: he had only now got a copy of it.

The Chairman remarked that no material change had been made in it.

Mr. Teasdale said the difference was just this, that the first balance sheet closed the account as it stood, and left every shareholder to make his own estimate; while the amended balance sheet embodied the auditors' opinion regarding it.

After a little talk in the vernacular between the Chairman and several shareholders,

The Chairman enquired if any gentleman wished to make a proposition or any remarks.

Mr. Prescott begged to propose that, as they had not been furnished with the amended balance sheet before the meeting took place, the meeting should be adjourned for fourteen days, and that the accounts of the Corporation be laid open for the inspection of shareholders during that time.

Mr. Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy Wardena seconded.

Mr. Keir, the Solicitor of the Company, drew the attention of Mr Prescott to the 51st sec. of Act XIX. of 1857, to show that the proper course to be followed was for the shareholders to appoint inspectors, as it was impossible that the books could be open to every shareholder.

Mr. Prescott, examining the clause, remarked that the course to be pursued was left optional.

Mr. Keir said the shareholders were certainly at liberty to take either course; he had merely pointed out that the appointment of inspectors was the mode provided for by the Limited Liability Act.

Mr. Prescott said he could not withdraw his proposition.

A Hindoo shareholder put a question, in answer to which,

The Chairman stated that there were two Directors who owed balances of accounts, and they were likely to liquidate them very soon.

The Hindoo.—There are some accounts given in the statements, unsettled accounts—unregistered, I beg your pardon—

The Chairman.—You have just heard from the report which has been read an explanation given on that heading.

Mr. Prescott.—Mr. Chairman, you have not put my proposition to the vote.

The Chairman.—I'll do that presently on getting advice.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody spoke in favour of the appointment of inspectors. He did not think it was necessary to go on incurring useless expense in this matter (hear, hear) and he thought it was unnecessary to postpone the meeting.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur said that before putting the resolution to the meeting they must see that the shareholders present were nothing but registered shareholders.

Mr. Coke wished to say a few words about the proposal to lay the books open for the inspection of all the shareholders. There were some 500 or 600 shareholders on the books, and if the shareholders were coming up every day to look at these books it would take a very long time. Farther, the officers of the Company would not be bound to show the books or to give any explanation whatever to shareholders under the resolution which had been proposed. On the other hand, if inspectors were appointed under clause 51 of the Act, the officers of the Company would be bound to show them the books and give sufficient explanations to them, and the inspectors would furnish their report to the shareholders and give them such information as they were instructed to give. He could not see what advantage would be gained by the shareholders having the books open for fourteen days that they might look at them. The alternative appeared to him to be between the appointment of inspectors and the appointment of liquidators, because the examination of all the accounts by the shareholders seemed to be impossible, whilst the examination of the accounts by inspectors appointed by the shareholders was perfectly reasonable.

Mr. W. B. Thomson said he thought it would meet Mr. Coke's views, as well as the views of the great body of the shareholders, if, instead of electing inspectors, they should adopt the following resolution, which he now begged to move:—"That, as in the opinion of this meeting the accounts submitted are wrong in form and incomplete, and altogether unsatisfactory, a committee of shareholders be appointed to revise them and report upon them at a future meeting." He believed this was in accordance with the opinions of Mr. Coke and even of the Board of Directors, and satisfactory also to the auditors themselves.

Mr. Henry Wilson seconded.

The Chairman.—Will you allow me to state that a proposition is now pending, and an amendment being prepared, and until these are put I am sorry your proposition cannot be received.

Mr. Thomson.—Very good.

Mr. Prescott.—On hearing the motion which Mr. Thomson has just made, I beg to withdraw my proposition.

Mr. Peile (of the Agra Bank).—I think before we consider the advisability of any adjournment, it would be well to be informed whether the position of the Corporation would be endangered by an adjournment—that is to say, whether it is likely that any judgment would be obtained against the Corporation within the fortnight.

The Chairman.—I am glad to inform you that the Corporation has only two large creditors, viz., the United Victoria Company, and the Viegas Patent Slip Company; and with these two companies the Directors have already made such arrangements that they will be willing to receive their claims from the hands of liquidators if the Company is brought under liquidation; and I think there is no other danger pending. If it is the particular wish of the shareholders to adjourn the present meeting, the Directors have for their part no objection whatever. (Hear, hear). They are willing to give them every facility, they are willing to show them all the accounts besides what the auditors have done. The auditors, I must tell you, have taken great pains, and have spent more than a week in going through all the details of the accounts. It was in accordance with their suggestions that the alterations were made in the balance sheet; and I may remark that as the meeting had been convened and the time appointed for it, it was found impossible for the Directors or the Accountant to carry out the suggestions of the auditors by the time when it was found necessary to circulate the balance sheet—viz. seven days before the meeting. If it be your wish, gentlemen, we are willing to adjourn this meeting. If it be your wish to appoint liquidators we are willing to adopt that course. We are ready to do anything that will meet the wishes of the shareholders present.

Colonel Kirby.—I beg to propose—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and liquidators appointed."

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee.—I second that.

The Chairman, in putting Colonel Kirby's motion, requested those who were not entitled to vote not to hold up their hands.

Mr. Thomson.—You are putting the amendment before the resolution.

The Chairman.—I thought you withdrew your resolution. Mr. Prescott withdrew his resolution, and yours was an amendment upon it.

Mr. Thomson.—The resolution approving the accounts has not yet been passed by the meeting. I relied upon Mr. Teasdale, through you, putting it to the meeting that the accounts as submitted be passed and approved.

The Chairman.—I think you are quite right, Mr. Thomson. The report just read ought to be adopted before Colonel Kirby's resolution be put.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy moved, and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee seconded—"That the report just read, and the amended accounts submitted, be accepted and passed."

The Chairman put this resolution to the meeting and declared it to be carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomson (unconscious that this piece of business had just been transacted) begged to move as an amendment—"That, as in the opinion of this meeting the accounts are wrong in form and incomplete and generally unsatisfactory, a committee of shareholders be nominated by the shareholders present to report upon the affairs of the Corporation this day fortnight, to which day this meeting is adjourned. He repeated that he believed the Board of Directors, and especially the auditors, wished this course to be adopted.

A shareholder seconded this motion.

The Chairman.—The proposition as to the approval of the report and the accounts has just been put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Thomson.—The great body of the shareholders did not understand it.

The Chairman put the resolution again, when only nine voted in favour of Mr. Thomson's amendment, and the resolution approving the report and accounts was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman.—Now, Colonel Kirby, I hope you will allow me to put your resolution to bring the Corporation under liquidation.

Colonel Kirby.—Certainly.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee seconded Colonel Kirby's resolution, which was thereafter put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee.—I beg to propose that two of the Directors be appointed liquidators and asked to discharge the duty without accepting any fee.

Mr. Prescott.—I have very high and great esteem for the Chairman of the Board of Directors, but I strongly protest against any of the Directors being appointed liquidators. I'll tell you why. We have unadjusted accounts amounting to many lacs, shares purchased on commission also amounting to many lacs—though we know nothing at all about who got it. Two disinterested gentlemen must be appointed as liquidators. Commission we may be willing to pay, but let the work be done satisfactorily and honourably.

The Chairman—I am thankful to Mr. Prescott for having moved in this matter, and I would esteem it a favour if the shareholders would elect from their own body two independent liquidators, and at the same time I and my co-directors will be very happy to afford any assistance which the liquidators may require of them, without any remuneration.

Mr. Thomson proposed that Mr. Ramsey Wilson, Mr. Henry Wilson, and Mr Hogarth be appointed liquidators.

Mr. Hogarth declined.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee proposed that Mr. Keir be made a liquidator.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee seconded this proposition.

The Chairman.—Mr. Keir has an objection to being appointed.

Mr. Coke said this was a matter in which he felt very much interest, and perhaps they would allow him to make a few remarks. Of course, for all the transactions which had occurred throughout the last year he was to a certain extent responsible. He was glad that the Chairman did not wish to be a liquidator, and he was also glad that Mr. Keir was of the same mind, because if they were made liquidators it might appear that those who were parties to the transactions originally were parties also to the closing of them. It had been his endeavour in the report which had been read, and in the statement of accounts, to give everything as clearly as it could be given upon paper. The form that was prescribed in Act XIX. for the statement of accounts to be laid before shareholders would not have given such a clear statement of the affairs of the Company as the form which he had laid before them. If they had merely made a general statement under the head of good and bad debts, which was all that the form prescribed in the Act required them to do, they might have concealed many of the transactions which were specified in the statement that had been laid before the meeting. In regard to the "Unadjusted Accounts," they would see that every item there had its explanation. It had been said that this account was unintelligible. Of course it was unintelligible without the explanation; and they could not have given that explanation in the form of accounts which was circulated seven days before the meeting. He had hoped that the shareholders would place sufficient confidence in those who had been working there to such an extent as had been stated in the report, to wait for the time when the explanation would be given. The auditors, he must say, had been very much hurt at the opinions which had been expressed about them. He had been directed to say, on behalf of the auditors, that—after the slur cast upon them by some shareholder, who had said it was not stated what was the amount of remuneration given to them for their disagreeable work—they would accept no remuneration at all for their labour (hear, hear.) Feeling, therefore, very much on this subject, he begged—not to propose, but to suggest, that three shareholders be appointed liquidators, in no way connected with the establishment. To them he would be happy to give every information, as he had always done to those who made enquiries of him while he held the post of manager. He would suggest the names of Mr. Rowland Hamilton and Mr. F. A. Spencer; and he thought that in the interest of the large number of native shareholders one of their number should be appointed as the other liquidator.

Mr. Thomson.—My resolution has not yet been put to the meeting. I have added Mr. Teasdale's name to those of Mr. Ramsey Wilson and Mr. Henry Wilson, seeing that Mr. Hogarth has declined, as I consider that a gentleman connected with the establishment is necessary.

Some irregular discussion followed, in the course of which it was proposed that there should be four liquidators instead of three, and on the question being put to the vote the four names were approved by a majority.

Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Mr. F. A. Spencer, and Mr Narayen Ragonath, were then, on the motion of Mr Venayek Jagonath Sunkersett, seconded by Mr. P. N. Pochajee appointed liquidators.

Mr. Prescott proposed that a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount of the receipts be divided amongst the liquidators.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee seconded.—Carried.

The Chairman, in a few complimentary remarks, proposed a vote of thanks to the auditors, and remarked in doing so that the services of Mr. Teasdale would be retained as manager for the liquidators. This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Prescott proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, remarking that although the Corporation had come to grief, still they were bound to give praise where praise was due. Two of the Directors had already resigned—why, they did not know; but there was their Chairman ready to explain every item to them, and to assist them in every arrangement; and he was sure that the best thanks of the shareholders were due to him.

This motion was carried with acclamation and the meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft of Jewellery.—Three Hindoos named respectively Balla Jyram, Nana Trimbuck, and Rago Dajee, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing certain ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 125, the property of one Balcristna Succaram, a goldsmith.

It appears that at about 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, the prosecutor went to the shop of the third prisoner, who is a gold-smith, with the view of selling a sola of gold, from the proceeds of which he intended to purchase instruments to establish himself in business. He had at that time with him in a tin box a piece of gold weighing eleven tolas, worth 112 rupees; one piece of silver, worth Rs. 4; 20 pearls, worth Rs. 3; 2 stones worth Rs. 4; and four rupees in cash. Prosecutor opened the box and showed the gold to the prisoner. They did not agree as to the price at which he wanted to sell the gold, and he left with the tin box in his hand. The prosecutor proceeded about eight paces, when the third accused came after him and charged him with having stolen property in his possession. He told the prisoner that he would satisfy him by referring him to persons of his acquaintance that he had come by that property honestly. The accused then called the first prisoner, who was a policeman in plain clothes and standing by, the second prisoner also came up at the same time. These three prisoners took him to the second storey of a house. There they all threatened to kill him if he did not deliver the box. Prosecutor did not give it to them, whereupon the first and third prisoners caught him by his arms, the latter snatched the box which contained all the articles mentioned above from his hand. After taking the box they told him to go away, the first prisoner (the policeman) kicked him at the same time. He went out of the house, and while going by the Cowasjee Patel's tank, he met a policeman to whom he reported the whole circumstance. The prisoners were apprehended the same day. Their houses were then searched by the police, and a portion of the property was found therein.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday, the 13th instant.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1866.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH.

The following are the entries for to-day's Races:—

1ST RACE.—VICTOR CUP.

Hajee Abdool Wahab's ...	b. a. h. Namook.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g. a. h. Koorsheed.

3RD RACE.—THE WELTER.

Mr. Crawford's ...	b. a. h. Dervish.
Abdool Wahab's ...	g. a. h. Mistake.
The Bedouin's ...	g. a. h. Prince Albert.

4TH RACE.—THE WHIM.

Mr. Bally's ...	c. a. h. Rufus.
The Stranger nd ...	s. a. h. Grey Leg.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	b. a. g. Jairus.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK OF GUZERAT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "R. O." that the shareholders in the Bank of Guzerat should be informed regarding the disposal of the capital which they have subscribed. It does not appear, however, that there are any directors, secretaries, or any recognised officials to whom the shareholders can apply. The project was, I believe, fathered by a well known speculator, and the capital subscribed paid into the Mercantile Bank. Perhaps the solicitor of the Company can enlighten the public on the subject.

8th February. P. M.

THE INSOLVENT COURT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Like the share market, the Insolvent Court is beginning to evince symptoms of recovery from its recent stagnation, and attract the attention of persons who are inclined to speculate in the game of not paying their legitimate debts when possessed of the means of doing so. The last insolvent list that was published presents a more respectable appearance, both as regards names and length, than many of its predecessors. I suppose the "lions" are too timid as yet to venture in consequence of entertaining doubts respecting the result of their application.

9th February. A. B.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The meeting of to-day has laid bare a sore that was not recently apparent in the body of the Joint Stock Corporation. We find that, in addition to heavy losses, that the board of directors are only too glad to go from *knee deep* to "all fours" in the mud. A chance of escape was given them by Mr. J. M. Thompson, but the resolve was cut and dried before-hand, that no escape should be had recourse to, and that the board was made "the directory, management, and even the auditors themselves must needs be tacked in together—a regular happy family, but, withal, an unfortunate co-partnership. Any shareholder present to-day must have been convinced how hopeless it was to contend against *numbers*; but it did not occur to any one present to suggest a scrutiny of *votes*—a *hand* was a *hand*—and in consequence a *vote*, but the *hand*, in many cases, represented a *share only*—whereas some dissentients, perhaps, represented *scores*! Although numerically dissentients may have been in a minority, a scrutiny might have shown that stockholders were *really* represented by the minority.

It is to be hoped that, although "under liquidation," the Joint Stock Corporation will yet conform to the laid down rules for governance of Joint Stock Companies, under the Act binding them, and before deciding upon a liquidation, have to-day's resolutions confirmed by a meeting of shareholders to be convened in terms of the Act. At present the "wind-up" is regarded as a job! And, although I do not agree with your correspondent "Comment" that auditors are to blame, I think to-day's meeting has done all we can, but confirm either auditors' accounts, manager's report, or the report of directors.

8th February. W.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It appears that the Joint Stock Corporation have resolved to wind up the affairs of the Company, under the provisions of the "Companies' Act of 1862." I presume that the requirements of clause CXXIX. will be duly regarded, in the case of the "Joint Stock," the extraordinary, and the *special* resolutions alluded to by the Act will scarcely meet the views of shareholders, unless the "wind-up" *resolved* be confirmed by a *special* meeting to be convened at a future day. The business of yesterday was hurried through by the *heads* of the concern, very unadvisedly I think; and I would suggest, that ere any liquidation is resolved upon, the resolutions of yesterday's meeting be laid before an *extraordinary* one to be convened by public advertisement, so that the general dissatisfaction now prevailing may in a measure be removed by confirmatory resolutions being passed at the next meeting of proprietors. A meeting might be called for this day week, and the result being clear, the liquidators who are all good men can work *with a will*, whilst directors, managers, and auditors, will severally feel assured that the proprietors have confirmed their procedure. It is to be regretted that no further scrutiny of the affairs of this unfortunate concern was allowed, but *perhaps* it is advisable that "dust to dust" be the finish of the Company, and the sooner it is under the *sod* the better may be for unfortunate shareholders.

9th February. W. B.

NEW PENAL COLONY FOR AUSTRALIA—COLONEL CRAWFORD'S SCHEME FOR EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It would be well for all officers, who have given Colonel Crawford's scheme any consideration, to examine themselves very thoroughly whether the nature of Indian military life and employment is calculated to get them for settling in a colony, where absence of the necessary qualifications represses undue dependency, money, &c. Colonel Crawford's scheme may read very well to those who merely look superficially at the important subject of emigration, but it should be borne in mind that no scheme for colonization has ever been addressed to any section of the public without enumerating the supposed advantages, real and imaginary, in the most taking way.

A perusal of Colonel Crawford's address leaves the reader entirely in the dark as to how the payments are to be made, what position he himself wishes to fill, and with what compensation for the trouble: he is also silent upon the important subject of guarantee for payments made, which is a very important matter. Colonel Crawford has, I fear, graduated in the worst of all schools for practical life, viz., the Adjutant General's office, which for years past has been remarkable only for an arbitrary system of red-tapeism, and expediency, and for the ruin it has assisted to bring to the army by a servile truckling to the man of higher intellectual ranges above them; and it would be strange, indeed, if one of the departments discovered the panacea for the ruin he has helped to bring, for he intimates truly that the service is destroyed, the Indian officer's prospects blighted, and that our children's hopes are cut off, leaving them only the portion of descent in the social scale of life. In uttering these truths the ex-Adjutant General pronounces a severe condemnation upon the Government, and the instruments by whom this cruel result has been achieved, and, perhaps, Colonel Crawford now comes forward like a repentant spirit to restore in another world the bright prospects so ruthlessly destroyed by himself and colleagues; but as Adjutant Generals, present and past, are so unsophisticated, it behoves all intending penal settlers there to understand the project fully before embarking upon; and if the Colonel is an honest man, being now emancipated from military thraldom, and the habits of a servile expediency engendered by office, he will have no objection to his scheme being canvassed: he must remember that his address is to us and his own set, and that a body of officers whom he informs, and who painfully feel they are ruined, must necessarily proceed with the utmost caution before they embark for lands from whence there is absolutely no return.

Some of the chief considerations seem to be:—1. Why should Colonel Crawford move in the matter? 2. How can Colonel Crawford arrange with the intending settlers for choice of ground which might afterwards prove to fall short of expectations and requirements? 3. Who does he quote as authority for information and statistics, and why should such apparently insignificant sheep farming be productive? 4. How is the land selected likely to prove useful for growing grain? 5. How its importance is likely to stand with respect to other locations in respect of future pecuniary value; and with regard to markets? 6. Why the location, if valuable, was overlooked by so many immigrants for so many years? 7. Why he proposes for Indian officers to mass their Indian peculiarities and general ignorance of agricultural pursuits and farming, instead of applying for a free grant of land in one of the privileged colonies and mixing with new life? It is generally believed that Colonel Crawford's scheme has created ridicule and amusement in high quarters; but it is to be hoped that no body of gentlemen who have not enjoyed the privilege of belonging to the *favoured service* to find their present means restricted, and their future a blank. Such dire results should rather excite sympathy and compassion from all, even from H. E. the Governor, who under a kinder star is only a member of one of the services addressed; and in lieu of the ex-Adjutant General's project it would not only be an act of grace, but one of justice, to show to the unhappy officers of the army at large a means of exodus from a wretched country, and a worse service.

MILITARY PENAL LETTER.

Bombay, 6th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

BELGAUM, 5TH FEBRUARY.

The most stirring event of the week is Mr. Hynes and the native usurers' case. It began on Monday, and is expected to continue for three days. The usurers express confidence in their side of the question, but we do not fancy the verdict will give them any very inciting sentiments, as is usual in such cases; the native population is in an agonized state of joy and fear. The weather is delicious, but we want fires sadly at morning and night. There is a strolling native dramatic company acting here now, and a more extraordinary spectacle than their plays, I never yet saw. The green room is not interesting; instead of pretty girls, I found a score of Brahmans, old and young, painting and attiring themselves in much the same way as children in England do for an impromptu charade. There was a vast amount of tom-toming before a Gunputtee in the green room, in order to induce the gods to be propitious to the play. The theatre was a large canvas room, on one side of which sat the respectable women behind a matting screen, and on the other side, the *demi-monde* were huddled together. The stage was a large platform of earth covered with carpets. The drop scene was a sheet. One chair, the cane seat of which was grievously in need of repair, constituted the furniture. It would require the pen of Jenkins of the *Morning Post* to describe the costumes, suffice it to say, the gods and kings were clad in golden tinsel loaded with innumerable fragments of painted glass. The jester had a coat which had spent its better days on the back of an officer in one of Her Majesty's regiments, but was now, poor thing, made sacred as well as holy, for the whole play was a sacred performance. His trowsers were a la Mussulman, and were covered by a petticoat. A mighty helmet such as Hector wore nodding with an awful crest, and a pair of ancient sandal shoes completed his attire. The plot of the piece was essentially weak. There was a pious king with two wives extremely jealous of each other. The king longed for a son and lost his healthy looks. This was noticed by his chief high priest, who, on knowing the cause, urged him to go to the jungles to pray. His wives then strove to be allowed to accompany him. Of course one was allowed to do so. The king then appeared in contemplation in the jungles and directly afterwards Vishnoo appeared in his bed-room, whence he descended to comfort the king. Need we say a son was born! Almost all the gods and goddesses in the Hindoo mythology appeared during the evening, and the play was not finished until half past four in the morning, and not a soul left till it was all over. Though some of the acting was clever, and the jester amusing, the whole pleasure that an Englishman could experience from the seven hours' entertainment would not equal the pleasure of a quarter of an hour at any European theatre.

The Post Office authorities treat us very badly. The mail spreads itself unequally over a week before it is finished, and I very much doubt if we get all our letters in spite of the motto, "Slow but sure." The *Times of India* is certainly very spirited and entertaining about Mr. Anstey. I wish you would take up the cudgels against the Post Master, and amongst other improvements make him give us a ten penny stamp for England via Marseilles.

SURAT, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Lately anything like news has been a scarce article here. profound quiet having reigned supreme: official changes have, however, taken place. Mr. Kemball C. S., lately returned from Europe, having been appointed Judge in place of Mr. Cameron, whose departure for England was announced last month. Mr. Duff, C. S., has also arrived and taken up his appointment as Acting Collector, vice Mr. Robertson, gone to enjoy for a time the invigorating breezes of his native land.

The 2nd Grenadiers have shaken down and appear to regard themselves as settled for life, if one may judge by the earnest manner in which they have set about constructing for themselves "a place wherein to dwell": early and late they are to be seen at work, turned for the present into "hewers of wood and drawers of water," combined with the enlivening employment of brick-making. Certainly building their own lines will not make worse soldiers of them; but, without casting any reflection on their fighting powers, their ability as architects may be doubted, if the non-employment of some man of bricks and mortar to look after the construction of the new lines arises from any idea of economy on the part of the powers that be. I do not think anything more than the *idea* will be realized. Colonel Schneider and his officers certainly give the works an immense amount of supervision, frequently being out in the midday sun attending to them; but, until an order comes out for all staff corps officers to pass as conductors, which useful and practical regulation would probably be introduced if properly represented to the great ruler of India, who dates his orders from the Westminster Palace Hotel. Until an order such as this comes out, would it not be well to abstain from wasting public money by making officers perform duties they know nothing about, and probably dislike still more; but this last, I suppose, is of no consequence.

Our infant Municipal Council hold their meetings and talk a good deal, sometimes flinging some dirt at one another: if they would but employ their energies by flinging some of the dirt of this city out of it, more good would result. They appear, however, after much loss of time to have awakened to the necessity of doing something, and have instituted taxes on ghee and other country products brought into Surat, establishing inspectors at all the gates. How they will spend the money they get it remains to be seen.

I read in your columns a week or so since a letter from a traveller, abusing the refreshment rooms and cabins at this station; and a day or two afterwards another letter disagreeing with his remarks altogether. Intending travellers may perhaps care to have a word from a third party who is on the spot. As your first correspondent remarks, the rooms are bad indeed, a disgrace to the Railway Company, who might be expected to expend a trifle for the comfort of passengers, which subject I, in a former letter, enlarged upon; but I think he was a little hard on the messman, or at all events, peculiarly unlucky in the food he got, or, rather, as he says, he did not get. Generally the messman has very fair comestibles, judging them by the ordinary Indian standard, and if he were only a little more patronized perhaps he might do better. Tiffin is the best meal he puts on, in fact it is the only one usually called for, as few people attempt sleeping at the station. I can safely tell travellers that they may calculate on getting a bit of tiffin here sufficient to support nature in that dusty trial, a railway journey, though but roughly served.

A trial of a man on a charge of poisoning a relative, whose money he particularly desired to possess himself, is shortly to take place. A preliminary examination has been held, and the man is now in Surat jail. The principal interest in the case arises from the fact that some months have elapsed since the murder, and at the time sufficient evidence could not be procured to fix the guilt on any one; but by not allowing the matter to drop, as is too frequently the habit of Indian officials, a clue was obtained, which being skilfully followed up, appears likely to prove the truth of the old saying "murder will out." It is the absence of this perseverance in tracing crime which emboldens criminals to commit these offences against life, and much credit is due to Mr. Mulock, Assistant Collector, for the steady determination he has shown in tracing the case step by step for several months past, in manner worthy of the powers of a Bow Street officer.

POONA.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, our Collector and Magistrate, proceeds to England by the first mail steamer in March next.—*Observer*, Feb. 8.

We understand that Major Shortt, our Superintendent of City Police, proceeds to England early next month on leave.—*Id.*

We understand that the office of the Commissary General of the Army is to be removed from Bombay to Poona. This removal should have taken place at the time army head quarters shifted to Poona.—*Id.*

Major Evezard the Cantonment Magistrate was busily engaged in investigating a charge preferred against Private Miller of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, for breaking into the Presbyterian Chapel. It appears the man was under the influence of drink at the time he committed so rash an act.—*Id.*

Shocking Murder of a Gesaree Boy.—The body of a boy who has been reported missing since Sunday last, was discovered in a well in the lines of the Native Infantry Regiments, completely stripped of the ornaments he wore when he left his home. It is very evident that he was murdered for the purpose of obtaining his ornaments, and parents are very wrong to allow children so young to wander about with articles of value in their possession. A Coroners inquest was held yesterday at the Cantonment Magistrate's office, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against some person or persons unknown. We trust the police will be indefatigable in their exertions and succeed in capturing the murderers.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We have learnt with no little gratification, that the efforts of the Bishop of Calcutta, to secure an endowment for St. Paul's School at Darjeeling, has been more successful than we anticipated. It appears that a sum of Rs. 16,820 has been subscribed by the public for this purpose, and the Government on the motion of the Archdeacon, has assisted with a similar amount.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 3.

Amongst the passengers for the French steamer, we notice the names of the two sons of the late Nawab Tahawur Jung of Chitpore, Nawab Asgar Ally, and Nawab Ahmed Ally. The former, we believe, intends studying for the bar, and has already as Honorary Magistrate and as a member of the Suburban Municipality given evidence of considerable energy, and a wish to make himself a useful and respected member of the upper ten of Calcutta society. We should like to see the example set by these young men more generally followed by the sons of our native magistrates; a few years residence in England would wear off many prejudices, and fit them to bear more justly the part of those who by their very position must lead the way in the march of the new era which has set in for India under the sway of the English.—*Id.*

On the 9th instant a party of Angami Nagas, about fifteen in number, attacked a Meekir village, within 30 miles of the Moumligeah out post. The villagers fled, but an old man, a woman, and two children, were overtaken and fell grievously wounded under the knives of the robbers. I hear that this party has been arrested by the police, and the case is to come on in the Magistrate's Court.

A similar occurrence but of a more aggravated nature took place in the Meekir village, near the Khareny station, on the 19th instant. Several persons were murdered and some others carried off as captives, whilst the villages were entirely looted and destroyed.

Fresh outrages are anticipated. The police are on the alert, but considering the distant positions of these villages, it is not to be wondered at, that these inroads have increased, or that the police are unable to reach the spot until the savages have had plenty of time to escape. We want a stronger frontier police, able to keep up the pursuit into the fastnesses of the hills.—*Id.*

The Monster Building.—The new building now in the course of erection on the ground where the old court house had stood for upwards of half a century, will, on completion be a most magnificent edifice, one of the largest buildings ever constructed in India, and architecturally one of the finest and most striking. Our readers may realize an idea of its magnitude when told that within its walls will be accommodated no less than five courts, viz., the High Courts, Appellate Branch, the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction, the Admiralty, Insolvent, and Small Cause Courts. These will be divided into three chief sections appropriated respectively to the Appellate High Court (the old Sudder Court), the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction, and the Small Cause Court. The first of these sections will contain five court-rooms, each suited for a bench of two judges; the second will be divided into three courts, each for one Judge, except in appeal cases, when there will be three judges; while the third section will have four court-rooms for four judges and classified as at present, as the first, second, third, and fourth judges.

It was at first intended to have also the police court located in building, but the notion was abandoned, it being considered that the court was too noisy. It is believed that the whole ground floor will be appropriated to chamber accommodation for barristers, attorneys, and pleaders, who will have to pay rent for their offices and rooms, and it is calculated that the rental so accruing will yield something like twenty-five to thirty thousand a year. In anticipation of these changes the value of land in and about the vicinity has increased to something like a hundred per cent. At present a cottah cannot be procured for a less sum than Rs. 6,000. The city already is very much crowded, and when these changes take place, house rent in Calcutta will be very high. A very favourable opportunity this for capitalists to invest their money in building houses.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 3.

Dr. Bruce, Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, leaves India to-day by the French mail steamer, and is succeeded by Dr. Greene who again, is succeeded as Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Bengal, by Dr. Willkie, heretofore Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in the Meerut circle. We believe that Surgeon Major Chalmers succeeds to the Meerut appointment, as senior of his grade.—*Englishman*, Feb. 3.

With reference to the proposal relative to the establishment of a Telegraph communication between Port Canning and Haliday Island, the Governor General, we understand, observes that he will be prepared to sanction the formation of the proposed line on receiving an assurance that Haliday Island is habitable, and in a fit state to receive a Telegraph establishment.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

The rumour gains strength that the belligerent Chiefs of Cabool have come to some agreement with each other. A treaty has we believe been drawn up, to which they have given in their adhesion, but which remains *unsigned*. It embodies the provisions of the *waseeka*, or will of the late Dost Mahomed, and will remain unsigned until the Eed-ool-fitr, or the last day of the current Moslem season of Lent. So long as the *roza*, or fast lasts, these affectionate brethren and saintly and zealous followers of the Prophet, will not commit themselves to any business, but as soon as the fast is over, the treaty, we are told, will be signed. Each party will take his share of the kingdom, and all will be peace, prosperity, amity, gas, and gaiters. The prospect is a delightful one, but is singularly unfamiliar to readers of Affghan history. We look upon this affair of the treaty as a *ruse* by which it is hoped that Abdool Ruhman Khan may be lured away from Cabool, and we certainly decline to place any very large amount of faith on an unsigned treaty.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 3.

OUDH.

We have to warn all travellers between Fyzabad and Lucknow that robberies from dak gharries are becoming very common on the road. It is the general impression that the coachmen are parties to this plunder. We shall not ask the police to do anything, but would advise travellers who have more luggage than they can keep within their own view or reach, to book the same with the dak agents, and take receipts so as to bring dak proprietors within the provisions of the recent "Carrier's Act." If dak proprietors are obliged to make good all losses they will find it to their interest to look to the characters of those they employ.—*Gazette*, Feb. 3.

It has been very thoughtlessly rumoured in this station during the last few days, that H. M.'s 55th have been detained at Benares owing to the appearance of cholera in the corps. We are happy in being able to state that there is no truth in this report. The regiment was all well at Jounpore on the 28th ultimo, and may be looked for here on the 15th instant. Benares was a very unlikely station at which to detain a large body of men in the case of an appearance of cholera. The rumour referred to must have originated in the occurrence of a case of spasmodic cholera when the regiment was encamped near Dinapore.—*Id.*

GUNS FOR INDIA.

(*From the Friend of India, February* 1.)

A crisis has arrived in the history of modern gunnery which, according as it may be treated by the authorities in England, will have an effect for real reform or for certain disaster. It is unnecessary for us to retrace the history of gunnery, since the Crimean War and the exploits of the French rifled guns in Italy drew attention to the subject. It will be sufficient to note the result,—the arming of the entire Field Artillery with the Armstrong guns. But a short time, however, had elapsed since the decision that this gun was to be the weapon of the service, and the batteries had scarcely been armed with it when it was discovered that for all practical purposes it was a failure. Not to speak of the complex nature of its machinery, and the necessity of having trained artificers on the spot to repair damages, and of the constant fracture of the vent pieces, the very fact that the gun was made of iron was sufficient to disqualify it from ever becoming a really serviceable field gun. Experience has fully borne out this theory. If battles were fought in a drawing room or a conservatory no guns would be more perfect than the Armstrong, but as they are fought in the open field on all varieties of ground, and in all varieties of atmosphere, in mud, in slush, in rain,—the guns having to be exposed for many successive days and nights to all the inclemencies of the weather,—it is clear that weapons liable to rust cannot be practically as serviceable as those that are not subject to that contingency. Wrought iron guns for instance, transported by sea from England to any part of the continents of Europe and Asia would always stand a chance of becoming useless. Salt water might ruin them before they had fired a single shot, and the men of a battery might land only to find themselves powerless in the face of an enemy, without a gun to man capable of doing even the smallest execution. An instance of the damage that may be done to these iron guns by salt water has lately occurred in this country. Not many months have elapsed since the steamer *Hydaspes* brought out from England two batteries of Armstrong guns. On proceeding to inspect these, it was found that they had all been so damaged by salt water, that it was necessary to ship them to England for repairs, they being actually useless for all military purposes in that condition. Let us suppose that a war had been progressing in China or Japan, and these guns had been sent there. They would have arrived in a condition even more unserviceable than they were found to be here, and their deterioration, amounting practically to an absence of field pieces, might have had a more serious effect upon the fortunes of the campaign. We cannot therefore be surprised to learn that the Armstrong field gun has been condemned, and that it will shortly be superseded.

If we look at the plan which France and the other military powers of Europe have adopted during the last ten years, in the matter of gunnery reform, we shall find that their progress, if less showy, has been far more safe and practical. Whilst we adopted a gun which nearly perfect as a show-gun, is next to useless for the purposes of actual warfare, unless under very exceptional and favourable circumstances, France, and following her, the other military nations, contented themselves with a gun far less showy and less complicated, but which possessed the inestimable quality of being able to stand any amount of exposure to weather, and any quantity of wear and tear. The first great point lay in the metal of which this gun was composed. It was of brass, and therefore not liable to rust, though it might be exposed to weeks of hurricanes, and soaked for days in sault water. It possessed too the advantage of being cheap. The fact is that the French, convinced of two things,—the necessity of having rifled guns, and the advantage of brass over iron as a material for guns,—contented themselves with a light rifled brass gun of the size of their old four pounder, but carrying a 9lb elongated shell. It is still the regulation field piece of the French Army. It has stood the test of experience, having been satisfactorily tried both in China and Italy, with such results that it has been imitated by nearly all the other Continental powers.

Ever since the conviction of the practical inferiority of the Armstrong gun has forced itself upon the authorities at home, their attention has been turned to the very successful conversions to [their] neighbours. Within the last twenty months common brass field pieces have been bored out, rifled, and then fired against the Armstrong nine pounder. The result has been that, under conditions favouring the latter,—that is, with the Armstrong gun new, secured from all effects of the weather, and untried by heavy ground,—the converted brass gun has been declared a fair match for it. It was, we believe, in consequence of this successful experiment that brass guns, rifled in this manner have been sent out for mountain service in this country. Regarding the permanent field piece for England nothing has yet been decided.

If the question is an important one for England it is not one with less so for this country. Indeed we seem to have but just arrived at a sense of the danger which would have been involved to Imperial interests in India by a dependence upon England for guns that might arrive in an unserviceable condition. So long as the question continues undecided in England does that danger remain. Whether a Whitworth or a Blakeney or any other gun supersede the Armstrong, the objection will be equally forcible so long as the gun be made of wrought iron, and is of workmanship so complex as to be incapable of being made and repaired in this country. It is singular indeed that this objection of "rust," which, we have seen, rendered totally unserviceable the Armstrong guns that came out in the *Hydaspes*, should never have occurred to any one, until experience proved it to be so fatal. No one ever thought that any danger could arise from so insignificant a foe. The fact is that it is only a foe to wrought-iron guns. Guns made of cast-iron are protected by an outer skin from its effects, but wrought iron guns are particularly susceptible. It is clear therefore that guns of that material will not do for India. With reference to the other point, the dependence of India upon England for guns which can neither be made nor repaired in this country, it is not at all less important. What should we have done in India if, in the height of the Armstrong mania, a second mutiny had arisen, and we had had to depend upon the guns liable to be effectively damaged by salt water and exposure, and which we had no means of repairing on the spot? Guns for India ought to be made in India. If the French could rifle their brass guns why cannot we? We have the guns in thousands, and a manufactory kept up mainly for such purposes, presided over by one of the ablest officers in the service. It is unnecessary to enter into details, but we are very sure that the Government could not act more wisely than by insisting upon the principle of making up in India guns for India, as the basis of gunnery reform in this country.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(*From the Englishman, February* 3.)

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd February 1866.

Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine; the Hon'ble W. Grey; the Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B.; the Hon'ble Maharaja Vijayarama Gajapati Raj Bahadur of Vizianagram; the Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal Bahadur; the Hon'ble W. Muir; the Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan; the Hon'ble D. Cowie; the Hon'ble Stewart St. John Gordon; and the Hon'ble George Ross.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ross took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

ASSAM COMPANY'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, in moving for the leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Act No. IV. of 1855 (for incorporating for a further period, and for giving further powers to the Assam Company) said that the necessity for passing this Bill, which he hoped the Council would regard simply as a formal matter, had been imposed on them by the British Parliament. The Assam Tea Company was originally incorporated by an Act of the Indian Legislature, Act IV. of 1855. But in the last Session of Parliament, in consequence as Mr. Maine supposed, of the shares of the Company being now largely held in England, the Company applied to the English Parliament for an Act of incorporation, which contained this Clause:—

"This Act shall commence and have effect on and after the expiration of two months next after the day of the passing by the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India of an Act repealing the Society's Act."

He did not suppose that the Council would have any objection to repeal the old Act which was now quite useless. But the meaning of the Clause in the Act of Parliament was rather ambiguous. Mr. Maine thought it could hardly have been meant that the Company was to be left for two months without any organization, and he imagined he would best carry out the intention of Parliament by repealing the existing Act, but declaring that the incorporation powers, rights and liabilities of the Company should continue for a period of two months after the passing of this Act as if the repealing Act had not been passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

OUDE LIMITATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt certain suits in Oude from the operation of the rules of limitation in force in that province, said that he would state briefly the necessity for the Bill, and the nature of the rules it was proposed to enact.

The rules for limitation now in force in the Revenue Courts of Oude, were the same as those in force in the Presidency of Bengal at the time the province was annexed. In other words it was the old Regulation Law, under which in ordinary suits for land the limitation was twelve years; under certain circumstances of fraud and force, the limitation was 60 years; and for suits to redeem land in possession of the mortgagee, there was no limit whatever.

The first part of the Bill related to ordinary suits for land. In these, as before explained, the existing limitation was twelve years from the date of institution of the suit. But referring to the events which had of late occurred in Oude, he would show that the period of twelve years from the date of institution was of an entirely exceptional character, and was daily becoming more so. For a suit instituted in the present year, twelve years would take us back to 1854, that is, nearly to the close of the native administration. In 1856, on our annexation of the province, a summary settlement was made with the village Zemindars; then followed 1857 and 1858 when possession was rudely disturbed by rebellion and anarchy; and on our re-assumption of the province, a summary settlement was, in 1858, made on principles widely different from the previous settlement of 1856. Claimants disputing the title of persons admitted to the last summary settlement, have ordinarily been referred to the regular settlement which is now in progress.

Such being the exceptional character of the last thirteen years, it was proposed to make the period of limitation count back twelve years from the annexation of the province, that was, it would run back to the 13th February 1844. No suit would be barred on the plea of limitation if the causes of action arose subsequent to that date. This was the same limitation as that provided in Act XVI. of 1865, for claims relating to subtenures; and there was an advantage in having the rule uniform.

The second change proposed to be made in the law related to the redemption of mortgages. As the law now stood, there was, as he had before stated, absolutely no limitation, whatever period might have elapsed since the mortgage was executed, however long the mortgagee may have been in possession, or whatever changes may have occurred in the meantime. Mr. Wingfield had long ago pointed out that this state of the law was entirely inapplicable to Oude, where the frequent change of possession, and the insecurity of property, and the confusion of the times, rendered it difficult to prove any mortgage that was not of recent date. The Chief Commissioner had accordingly in 1860 reduced the period of limitation to twelve years; but his circular order to that effect not having been confirmed by the Supreme Government at the time of the passing of the Council's Act, was now found to possess no force of law.

Under these circumstances it had been deemed expedient to apply the same limitation to suits for redemption of mortgage as had been proposed for ordinary suits; and the Bill would accordingly provide that no suit would lie for redemption of any mortgage executed before the 13th February 1844.

Thus the term of limitation would be uniform in all suits in the Revenue Courts relating to land which he thought would be admitted to be a suitable arrangement.

Before he laid the Bill before the Council, it would be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner in order that the Council might have the benefit of his opinion on its provisions.

The motion was put and agreed to.

EXECUTION OF PROCESS (STRAITS' SETTLEMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to extend Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil) be reconstituted. He said that the notice of motion had gave a proper idea of what the Bill was. It really was a Bill to enable the execution of the process of the Courts of Burmah to be effected in the Straits' Settlement. It was an old Bill, originally introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. It had lain over like many other Bills relating to the Straits' Settlement, because the disannexation of the Settlement seemed to be close at hand. The Government of the Settlement now wished the Bill to be passed. At present, no member of the Council of the Governor General, except himself, was on the Commitee, and it was therefore necessary to reconstitute it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Ross be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India.

For the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office.

To amend Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India.)

To amend the law of Partnership in India.

For the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, and to amend in certain respects the Commercial law of British India.

He said that, with regard to the first of these Committees, he might observe that it was a Committee on Mr. Harington's amended Code of Civil Procedure. The Committee had already presented its Report. But the Secretary of State had requested that the Council should not proceed further with the Bill untill he and the members of the Indian Law Commission should have had time fully to consider the proposed measure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grey said that he would take the opportunity of this motion to mention that it was improbable that the Select Committee on the Post Office Bill would be in a position to submit their report within the period mentioned in the order directing the reference of the Bill to the Committee. The reason was that the Government General had considered it desirable to call for information on a point which had been raised since the publication of the Bill. He referred to the proposal emanating originally from the Trades Association, to reduce by one-half the postage on all letters exceeding a ½ tolah in weight. There was no doubt that such a measure would involve a considerable immediate loss of revenue, and therefore the question necessarily arose whether the measure was one which, in the general interests of the people of India, the Government ought to adopt, notwithstanding the immediate loss of revenue which it entailed. This question turned mainly on the point whether the measure would be likely to lead to considerable extension of correspondence; and thus, to the great benefit of the people, enlarge the area of postal usefulness. The Director General of the Post Office, an officer of very great experience, was of opinion that the measure would not have such an effect, because he held—and no doubt as a general proposition rightly held—that the extension of correspondence depended mainly on the minimum rate of charge for which a letter could be carried from one place to another.

He might mention, too, that the Post Office Commissioners, on those elaborate report the present postal system was established, had expressed a clear opinion that the ½ tolah unit of weight, which was originally adopted, he might observe as far back as 1839, was quite sufficient to meet the wants of the native public. It was, however, now stated in some quarters that this low unit of weight did practically affect the extent of native correspondence, because (it was said) there was no means out of large towns of obtaining the description of paper which was rendered necessary by that unit of weight. This was a statement which merited the most careful consideration and enquiry, and His Excellency had accordingly directed that information on the point should be collected.

As the general provisions of the Bill were not of an urgent character, (the main object of the Bill which was prepared by the head of the Post Office Department having been, he might remark, simply to re-enact the existing law, adapting its provisions to the circumstances of the present time with some re-arrangement of details, and with the addition of one or two provisions which the Director General considered it desirable to introduce for the better practical working of the department and for the greater security of the public), it might perhaps be as well that the Bill should lie over until a decision could be come to on the really important point that had been raised since the Bill was placed before the public.

Mr. Grey added that the Government was also in correspondence with the Director General of the Post Office regarding certain proposals made by that officer affecting the rates of postage, and the scales of weight for newspapers, books and parcels.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to extend Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil)—The Hon'ble Colonel Durand, the Hon'ble Messrs. Muir and Gordon and the mover.

The Council adjourned till the 9th February.

THE SUBSTANTIAL POWER OF CONSTITUTIONAL MINISTERS.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, January* 3.)

Mr. Horsman, in his recent speech at Stroud, enunciated rather more positively than ever a rather favourite doctrine of the present day, which has been gaining rapidly upon us ever since the last administration of Sir Robert Peel—the doctrine that popular statesmen gain all their power by "studying the English character," by "rightly reading English opinions and English desires," and then "making it their first duty to give effect to them;" nay, further, that a popularity so gained must be used in precisely the same manner in which it is gained. "A minister in these days," said Mr. Horsman, "can hold power on one condition only, and that is that he is the servant and not the master, of the people." Now, of course, if it be meant that an English minister who does not aim at serving the nation, but only at using us for his own purposes, would soon be cast down from his place, the saying is, we hope, true, and only expresses the high value we set on disinterested devotion to political duty. Every great popular leader, from the very lowest to the most sacred departments of service, comes not "to be ministered unto but to minister," and when by accident a great nation gets hold of a Strafford or a Count Bismarck, whose private conception of their task is the converse—the hope of making the nation subserve their own ends—then we quite rightly judge the freedom and the spirit of the nation by the summary character of their dealings with such unfaithful "ministers." But this is not what Mr. Horsman meant, or what the popular theory of the day on the subject is supposed to teach. That theory is, that a minister must not only *serve* the country he nominally rules, but that he must be the mere executive power of its intellectual ideas. "England," says Mr. Horsman, with more emphasis than originality, "is a self-governing country; and it is because England is a self-governing country and moved by the opinions of the people, that we are peaceful, that we are prosperous, that we are contended and loyal." And he deduces that Lord Palmerston was popular only because he understood and obeyed the average Englishman's ideas, nay, that the use of his popularity, after he had gained it, was to enable him to carry out, still more completely these same average Englishman's notions. He thinks that Lord Palmerston's death can make no difference to England, because, the English people remaining in the same tranquil—perhaps he might have said even torpid—attitude as before on most political questions, any minister who has any chance of retaining power must cultivate the same torpid attitude of mind, and if he ventures to become more lively and original than the people he is serving, he will inevitably fall, and the vacuum be filled up by a rush of torpid statesmanship to the place where it is in demand.

We confess that the doctrine in question seems to us excessively exaggerated. We believe that statesmen, especially when their popularity is once established, have far more power of directing, within given limits, the ideas and the practical measures of the nation they govern than the popular theory concedes them. In the first place, consider only how much of the popularity of a statesman depends, *not* on his accepting the *ideas* of the people,—for the political ideas of even the most political people in the world, the English people, are very meagre, very vague, and very changeable,—but on his hitting the popular taste in his public bearing, in his mode of expressing such ideas as he has, and even in his manner of getting through the commonplaces of his position. For example, Lord Palmerston's most individual convictions on public affairs were by no means epitomes of ordinary opinions. Probably he had but four strongly marked political convictions none of them gathered from the people—that the integrity of the Ottoman empire must be maintained, especially against Russia; that the Suez ship canal was impossible, and, if possible, dangerous to us; that it was our duty to keep up the slave-trade squadron in spite of its cost in life and money; and that the ballot was un-English. The first two notions have long been becoming almost unpopular, the third is far less popular than it was, and the fourth, though more popular than it was, was always at issue with the traditions of Lord Palmerston's own Radical supporters. Clearly Lord Palmerston did not gain his popularity by acuteness in studying "the opinions" of the English people, and giving those opinions their best expression. He gained it in a great measure, probably in the greatest measure, by his *character* apart from his ideas—by his frank and general ways, his shrewdness in choosing able subordinates, his generous readiness to give full scope to the abilities of those subordinates and to stand by them when they were assailed, the loose rein with which he governed his Cabinet on questions not of capital importance, and the *aplomb* with which he recovered himself after a blunder. No doubt he had a sincere belief in the great destiny of England, and a true anxiety to promote her international importance; but this was probably the only leading political *idea* which endeared him much to the nation. For the rest, he owed quite as much popularity to sharing (and, that more from temperament than from shrewd purpose) the people's *want of ideas* on a great many topics, their little-interested, unexcited state of mind, as to sympathy with such ideas as they had. If we compare Lord Palmerston and his great popularity with Lord Stanley—a man, no doubt, in mere intellect his superior—and his small popularity, it will be obvious how far from true is Mr. Horsman's theory that popularity is derived from "studying the character and opinions" of the English people, accepting these opinions, and acting upon them. We suppose there is no statesman of the day who has done this half so systematically and scientifically as Lord Stanley, and yet we are inclined to fear that the very temperament which makes this possible is so far from being the temperament to fascinate the popular mind that it slightly repels it. Lord Palmerston's ordinarily easy, genial, jocular, and yet at times obstinate, confident, and almost dictatorial attitude—as on occasion of the Mehemet Ali crisis in 1840, of the Greek crisis in 1850, of the Russian war in 1855 and of the Chinese war in 1857—won far more on the confidence of Englishmen than the cold scientific study of public opinion which Mr. Horsman indicates as the requisite of ministerial popularity. The people like to feel at times the hand of a strong, confident guide, especially in matters on which they are very ignorant, and would always follow Lord Palmerston far more gladly than lead him on questions of foreign policy. Had he declared for Denmark in 1863, almost the whole nation we believe—suspended and perplexed as its own judgement confessedly was—would have followed him with enthusiasm. Indeed we are by no means sure that, had he been unwise enough to involve us in the American contest, he might not even there have carried a large majority of the electors with him for a time, though he would greatly have made wreck of his reputation as a statesman by so doing. It is very far indeed from true that a popular prime minister has no tangible power in his own hands in guiding the counsels of the nation. He gains by his character a power which he may exercise if he chooses over the political opinions of the people. No more remarkable instance of this could be given than the appeal to the people on the war with China in the spring of 1857 and the extraordinary unanimity of the reply. And had Lord Palmerston really cared about the Reform problem instead of sharing the apathy of the electoral classes on the question, it is most likely that he might have carried out his own ideas—at least within certain pretty broad limits—in spite of the reluctance of the last Parliament to entertain any large scheme.

No doubt, however, Mr. Horsman is nearer the truth when he hints that Lord Russell—who is, just now at least, not a popular minister—will not have it in his power to command directly any very favourable consideration for a measure which does not at once captivate popular confidence. There is always less room for personal influence on domestic than on foreign policy, for whether the people really understand it or not, they have heard and spoken much about it, and usually have strong prepossessions and prejudices to overcome. And certainly there is no stock of momentum in Lord Russel's Government to carry through an indifferent or simply uninteresting measure. Lord Russell must try to gain new popularity by the wisdom of his policy, instead of hoping for his policy any prestige gained by virtue of his popularity. He depends for success on proving his measures good, whereas Lord Palmerston's success gave an antecedent advantage to his measures. But even so, Mr. Horsman's doctrine, that the minister can introduce no new element into the conditions of the political conflict, is exaggerated and erroneous, for the very simple and obvious reason that the people have none of those distinct opinions,—nothing but the undeveloped germs of opinions at best (often not so much as that)—on the principal questions of the day, for him to discern and follow. Now, it is impossible to follow a guide who won't go before you; and the truth is, whatever we may say about self-government, that statesmanship consists, and always will consist, in proposing new questions so happily to the popular mind that the mere form of these questions shall crystallize the still unformed and indefinite popular opinion, and create a clear issue intelligible to the people where there was none before. Popular self-government only means that the people choose out of the political ideas placed clearly before them those by which they prefer to regulate their government, not that they supply or shape ideas ready for the use of their rulers. We doubt, therefore whether Mr. Horsman is even right in saying as much as that, while the people are quiet and apathetic in political feeling, the Government must necessarily reflect their attitude of mind, and if it would last must be quiet and apathetic too. Almost as well might you say that, because the chemist can create nothing and must find in nature all the elements he uses, therefore if he has got nothing but cold and inert materials to deal with, he can produce nothing but cold and inert results by his operations. As the mere placing of a cold dull metal in water will liberate an inflammable gas, so the mere presentment of a clear political issue to the people will often set free an unsuspected and profound, if not passionate, interest out of a condition of mere apathy. These matters are far too complex and subtle to be dealt with in this high *a priori* way, on the general principle that no free Government can do what the popular wish has not set it to do. The truth is that the people, like many children and some other grown-up persons, have very indistinct ideas of their own wishes, till new alternatives of an interesting kind are set before them; and then they not unfrequently discover that they do wish—and that very eagerly—for something which they had scarcely thought of even as an object of vague desire before. Statesmanship is in danger of suffering not a little from these commonplaces about the initiative of the people, and the "study" of popular ideas, which Mr. Horsman repeats with a docility scarcely worthy of his character as a parliamentary orator. We believe them to be exaggerated in principle, and very misleading to statesmen in practice. If the principles of freedom and popular self-Government ever fall into discredit, it is quite as likely to be due to this too abject waiting upon popularizing motives, to an originating intellectual force, to do what in fact it scarcely ever does—*suggest* distinctly its own political preferences. Popular government in England has at present this one great advantage over popular government in America—that here statesmen propose and the people dispose; while there the aim at least is to let the people do both; and this is an advantage on our side which Mr. Horsman at least should be the last to underrate. The real *power* of statesmen under a popular Government like ours is not of course of that vulgar kind which despotic ministers wield, but we doubt whether it be not quite as great in its way—involving far less of force of finality and will, but far more of intellectual *influence* in so adapting a question to the mind of the people as to bias, even while it elicits, the response,—to educate, even while it defers to, the nation to which it appeals.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
3 do.	1s. 11½d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKEY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 3rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6	months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.	
On Demand			1s. 10½d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ½ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 1½d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
On demand ...... 2s. 0½d. „
On Scotland do. ...} 2s. 0½d. „
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 1st February 1866

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. at 3 at 2s. 1d. „
Do. Demand ......}
Do. Scotland „ ......} 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „ ......}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ...... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ...... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ ...... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ ...... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ...... CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... £250,000.
BEING PAID UP ...... £250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ...... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. ...... at 1s. 11½d. „
On Demand ...... at 1s. 11½d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ „ 3 months' „ 4
„ „ 6 „ „ 5
„ „ 12 „ „ 7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0½d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસ્થાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)
धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund 105,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER ...... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and
Circular Notes payable in Egypt
and the principal towns on the
Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent. per annum		
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... . at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 1d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand ...... 2s. 0½d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay, 1st January 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
Demand. ...... 2s. 0½d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બાંમબે ટરેડીંગ ઍંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન,
લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE.—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના
બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऍंड
चाइना बाक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sciatica, Rheumatism.—The very sound of these names carries terror to the minds of all who have once experienced the torments of these dire diseases, though Holloway has pointed out a method of relief that should give the most despondent sufferer renewed courage and refreshing hope. After the afflicted parts have been duly fomented with tepid brine and carefully dried, this Ointment should be patiently and perseveringly rubbed upon the skin thus prepared for its reception, and these Pills should be taken in doses as prescribed in the "Instructions." This simple course will conduct the severest forms of tic, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout to an easy resolution, reduce the accompanying swelling, relax the tightened tendons, and strengthen the nerveless limb.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Pelle.
Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months ...... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ ...... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ ...... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ ...... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Jeffrey's Edinburgh India PALE ALE, in quarts, at Rs. 5½ per dozen, for Cash.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien	Rs. 16	per doz.
Margaux	„ 20	„
Batailly	„ 32	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	„
MOSELLE ......Quarts	do.	1	„
Do. ......Pints	do.	3	„
HOCK ......(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do. ..	1	„
Do ......(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do...	1	„
Do ......(Johannisberg) Qts.	do...	1	„
BRANDY		1	„
CLARET ......(St. Julien)		3	„
Do. ......(Larose)		3	„
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ...	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. dry ...	„	„	„ 35
Do. good ...	„	„	„ 30
SHERRY, dry ...	„	„	„ 25
Do. pale ...	„	„	„ 25
Do. do. ...	„	„	„ 18
CLARET, Breakfast ...	„	„	„ 12
BRANDY, ...	„	„	„ 24
Do. ...	„	„	„ 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	„	„	„ 26
Tent Wine	„	„	„ 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	„	„	„ 22
A good Wine	„	„	„ 18
do. ...	„	pts.	„ 11
SPIRITS—Hollands ...	„	„	„ 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy ...	„	qts.	„ 36
do. ...	„	pts.	„ 16
Noyeau ...	„	qts.	„ 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret ...	„	„	„ 21
Ditto ...	„	pts.	„ 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do. ...	„	„	„ 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	......quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	......quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	......quarts & pints.	28
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	......quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do	......quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do	......quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do	......quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do	......quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	......quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	......quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	......quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Monthenil franc	......quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.	....	48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.	....	60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque		....	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		......pints.	12
Do.		......flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	„	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. „	Do.	40
Do. „	a Crown	31
Do. „	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do.	Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine „	Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „	Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		35
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B., formerly D.A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Endie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1864	5	4
By the Loch and Riverside, 39 sketches... ...	15	12
Follies of the Year. By John Leech. A series of Coloured etchings from Punch's Pocket Books, 1844-64 with some notes by Shirley Brooks ...	15	12
Eastward, by Norman McLeod, D. D. With 70 Illustrations from Photographs engraved by Joseph Swain	10	8
Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club. 47 etchings... ...	8	0
The History of the British Empire in India, from the appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political extinction of the East India Company, 1844 to 1862, forming a Sequel to Thornton's History of India. By L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Vol. I. (To be completed in 2 vols.) ...	12	0
A Trip to Barbary by a roundabout route. By G. A. Sala	11	4
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum ...	3	8
Zoe's "Brand." By author of "Recommended to Mercy"	3	12
Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 2 Vols. by Emmeline Scott, formerly Governess to H. H. the Grand Pacha, &c.	15	12
The Gentle Life. Essays in aid of the formation of character. 2nd Series	4	8
The Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin.. ...	3	12
The Parables of Our Lord. By Dr. Guthrie ...	5	12
Club Life in London; with anecdotes of the clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 2 vols. By John Timbs	15	12
A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A.	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1865 ...	2	12
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood	2	12
Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S...	0	12
———— Banking and Bankruptcy, each...	0	12
Miles's Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to purchasers	1	4
Faith Gartney's Girlhood	1	2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Christmas Books. By C Dickens	1	8
The Great Gun: an eccentric biography. By B. Butt	0	12
Lilly White's Cricketter's Guide for 1865... ...	0	12
The New Military and Naval Song Books, each ...	0	12
Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Beautifully illustrated by Hughes	15	12
Smith's Old Testament History for Students. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity	5	12
Kerr's Student's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England	5	12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1866... ...	4	8
Christ the Light of the World. By Dr. Vaughan.	3	8
The Word. Walks from Eden	2	12
Lord Macaulay's Speeches. Corrected by himself...	2	12
Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Song—Oh, fairest Italy. Words by Mrs. J. Boucher.	1	0
Valse—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Braithwaites' Retrospect of Medicine, Vol 52. July—December.	4	8

31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Marry Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venitains in every directions, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas-board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen, and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

ALSO,

A nearly new George the IV. headed Park Phaeton, with a moveable driving Coach box with rumble seat with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis Long Acre.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

(*The Property of an Officer*).

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a set of plated mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,
The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass shutters, lamps and shaft, by Thorn

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, by E. Davis, few silver mounted, very handsome Ladies's and Gentlemen's Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned. 2 new and light Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 7th February 1866.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one day eye piece of extra power, diameter of object glass 2½ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c, fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete ...... Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobb's patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ½ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ½ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.	
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...	London.
William Hind, Esq	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„	DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
ORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Goods, consisting of Damaged Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Jacconett, T. Cloths, White Shirtings, Woolen Cloth, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 „ Grey Shirtings.
300 „ „ Chaderpots.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
300 „ „ Jacconets.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
7 „ Grey Dhotties.
5 „ Do 40 inches.
10 „ Do. 45 „
5 „ Do. Moogasady.
4 „ T. R. Saries.
2 Cases Alabaster Vases.

By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the Indentor, Messrs. Sykes & Co.:—
22 Cases of Glass Chandeliers, Wall Brackets, and fancy Ornamental Glassware.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co
Forbes Street, 10th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
1500 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 „ „ Shirtings.
700 „ „ Jacconets.
1000 „ „ T. Cloth.
3 Hhds. Lamps.
11 Hhds Handsome Dinner Sets.
30 Cotton Gins quite new.
11 Cases T. Red Sarries, 55 by 2¼, 45 by 2, 41 by 2¼, 45 by 2¼.
80 Pieces Canvas.
24 „ Leather Cloth.

An Invoice of 90 Cases fresh Oilmanstores from Cross and Blackwell, London, landed ex *William Ritson*, consisting of West India, Oriental, and Mixed Pickles, French Olives, Capers, assorted Sauces, Syrup, Essence Coffees, Raspberry Vinegar, Salad Oil, White Wine Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Tapioca, mixed Peel, Caraway Seeds, Currants, Crystalized Fruits, Potted Meat, Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Isinglass, Cocoa Paste, Normandy Peppers, Pearl Barley, Chocolate, viz., Eufans Sante, Vanille Tunbres Paste, Mexican Sante, Neapoliton Paste, Cigars, Correspondence Creems, Liqueurs, Pistaches, Oxford and Bologne Sausages, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Oatmeal, Salmon, Mushrooms, Oysters, Lobsters, Herrings, Herring a la Sardin, Chedder and Berkley Cheese, Wilts Bacon, York Hams, &c.

On account of Aftoola Allybhoy, the first purchaser:
42 Casks Patent Fuse.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the Mortgager, the following valuable Jewellery:—
1 Pair Diamond and Pearl Ear-Ornaments "Currunfool."
1 Do. do. small.
1 Large Diamond Ring.
1 Diamond and Pearl Neck Ornament "Chumpakully."
4 Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Several Ruby and Emerald Rings.
1 Pearl Button weighing upwards of 100 chows.

SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazar, by order of H. T. Binks, Esq., on account of Hajee Soomar Essa:—
35 Shares of the Guzerat Bank.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES."

Notice is hereby given, that the Ship *Prince of Wales*, will be sold by Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, at their Rooms, in the Marine 3rd Street. The Ship will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, with all her Masts, Tackle, Stores, &c., a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed, and will shortly be circulated.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second hand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

PIANO-FORTE.—An excellant Mahogany Square, by Broadwood and Sons, imported only last year.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 10th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, 100 dozen Claret, a case of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, Hobb's Door Locks, Musical Boxes, Chubb and Son's Cash, Palanqueen and Paper Boxes with Lock and duplicate keys, Fireproof Safes of sizes.
1 bale 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings, 40 inches 50 pieces.
50 Dozen quarts superior Brandy.
A few English Iron and Brass Beadsteads of sizes.

AT 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of) a very strong and well finished nearly new Palanqueen Shigram. Can be seen on application during office hours.

One English-built Phaeton with dickey behind, by Kesterton, well adapted for Mahableshwur Hill.

One Persian Iron Grey horse, six years old, 14-1½ in height, quiet to ride and drive.

One English Dog Cart nearly new, by McNaught and Smith with Umbrella, together with a fast trotting Grey Horse and Harness complete.

One Sociable (perfectly new) as landed, built by Kesterton.

Any other Carriages or Horses offering.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder terminus:—
About 1000 Bags of Grain.
„ 200 Bales of Cotton.
A quantity of Sundries.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P. M., at the Share Bazar:—
40 Shares in the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NASH'S NEW SPLENDID ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT FALKLAND ROAD, OPPOSITE TO LYEWALLA'S COTTAGES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th, and THURSDAY next the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at a Bungalow at Falkland Road, opposite to Lyewalla's Cottages, valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c.; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Decanters, Jugs, &c., a handsome Dinner Service, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Sets, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Boxes of Spoons and Forks, and Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., elegantly carved Blackwood Open Worked Furniture, and a few articles of English ditto, comprising Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Dining and other Tables, Conversation half-backed and Sofa Couches, Drawingroom, Easy, Priedieu, and other Chairs, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Presses, Camp Cots, Flower and Hat Stands, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, very handsome 1 to 12 light rich Crystal Cut new Hanging Argand Chandeliers and Lamps by "Nash," handsome Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, elegant Mechanical Singing and Moving Birds, with Clocks and Glass Domes, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, handsome Parian and Bronze Figures with Domes and Stands, rich Table Covers, handsome Cut Glass Pedestal Lamps with Drops, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Almira, Gilt Pier Tables with Marbles, handsome English and French Clocks, a number of Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps and Chandeliers, a variety of Wallshades and Brackets, Bedroom and Dressingroom Furniture, &c.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Sociable with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness comdlete. To be seen on three hours notice.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

ALSO

On serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th February 1866.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.